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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Army, War Funds Sought; Refrigerator Prices Set; Nation Goes on War Time

The World's Day—February 9, 1942

Washington: President Seeks More War Funds

After signing a $26,495,265,474 naval appropriation bill President Roosevelt asked Congress for $22,888,901,900 more in emergency appropriations for the Army, $1,502,000,000 for the Maritime Commission for construction of vessels and contract authority for an additional $2,350,000,000.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a $500,000,000 appropriation for aid to China.

Repeal of a section of the Neutrality Act prohibiting American citizens from purchasing or selling the bonds, securities or obligations of belligerent nations was asked by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress.

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's appointment of Leon Henderson as Price Administrator and confirmed the reappointment of Isador Lubin to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

A bill extending the Maritime Commission's authority to write marine war risk insurance and reinsurance was approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The Senate completed legislative action on a measure authorizing the planting of 75,000 acres of land in this country in guayaule, rubber-bearing plant.

A War Shipping Administration was set up by President Roosevelt to be headed by Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and established in line with the recent agreement by the United States and Great Britain to form a Joint Shipping Board. [Page 8.]

Two bills authorizing expenditure of $750,000,000 to provide construction facilities for 1,799 minor naval combatant vessels and expenditure of $450,000,000 for naval shore facilities were signed by President Roosevelt.

About 900,000 enemy aliens in 40 States must apply to the Federal Government for certificates of identification within the next three weeks; today was the final day for filing these certificates by German, Japanese and Italian subjects in eight Far Western States.

Oscar S. Cox of New York, who has been serving as general counsel for the Lend-Lease Administration, was nominated to be Assistant Solicitor General of the United States.

Consumer News: Ceiling on Refrigerators

Manufacturers' prices for mechanical household refrigerators were fixed at the highest levels in effect Feb. 2.

New England: War Time Goes Into Effect

War time went into effect throughout the nation today without confusion, but in Connecticut there were hints that another hour of daylight saving might be added next summer. [Page 2.]

Deanna Durbin, screen actress, arrived in Boston to begin a month's tour of Army camps. [Page 2.]

Registration places in Greater Boston for military registration Feb. 15 and 16. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston's United War Fund soared to $6,705,700 at noon, with less than $1,000,000 to go. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Britain Protests Tangier Riots

Britain protested "Axis-inspired" riots which followed explosion of a time bomb in the international settlement of Tangier. [Page 6.]

Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Russia, stated that Germany could be defeated within a year. [Page 7.]

Prime Minister J. M. Andrews of Northern Ireland made his second visit in a month to London to confer with British Government officials.

Americas: Costa Rica President's Party Wins

Elections in Costa Rica were won by the National Republican Party, headed by President Calderon Guardia, which captured 19 out of 22 seats in the unicameral national legislature.

Uruguay's former German National Socialist [Nazi] Party, ordered dissolved in 1940, still exists under a different name—The Federation of German Societies—Judge Julio Cesar De Gregorio announced after studying Congressional evidence.

Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Argentine "Dies Committee," and two other members of the radical bloc introduced a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Aires calling on Acting President Castillo to break off relations with the Axis Powers.

The War: Two Ships Sunk Off Atlantic Coast

Atlantic: The American tanker China Arrow and the Swedish vessel Amerikaland—one of the largest freighters in the world—were sunk Feb. 5 and Feb. 2, respectively, off the United States Atlantic Coast, the Navy announced. [Page 9.]

Singapore: Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett, commanding the Australians at Singapore, reported that the situation was "well in hand," after the Japanese had succeeded overnight in landing large forces at the northwest corner of the island. The Japanese, however, were reported to have further troops massed for attack at the northeastern end of the island.

Burma: Announcement that Chinese and fresh Indian troops had joined the British Imperial forces in East Burma indicated a considerable strengthening of the army opposing the Japanese advance across the Salween toward Rangoon.

Dutch East Indies: First air raid on Batavia, Dutch Capital, was regarded as possible precursor of attack on the island of Java itself.

Russia: Russian troops were reported from Moscow to be still driving forward in the Donets Basin despite vast land mine fields planted by retreating Germans. [Page 6.]

Africa: Axis counteroffensive into Cyrenaica was apparently stopped and action on the front was limited to patrol activity. Rome claimed heavy Axis air bombardment of the British naval base at Alexandria and Malta, while admitting British air attacks on Tripoli, Libya.

Naval-air: British naval planes were credited in London with sinking two fully loaded Axis supply ships in the Central Mediterranean, while the Admiralty admitted loss of the 1,870-ton British destroyer Matabele.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Judge Dowd Retires From Tobin Hearing

As one of three justices assigned to case, he withdraws as 'a matter of conscience.'

Judge Thomas H. Dowd, one of three Superior Court Justices assigned to hear preliminary motions on a petition to remove Maurice J. Tobin as Mayor of Boston, withdrew today as the eagerly awaited hearing opened.

Mr. Tobin is defending himself against accusations of several citizens that he violated the Corrupt Practices Act in the election last November and, therefore, is ineligible to remain as Mayor.

Judge Dowd disqualified himself from sitting in the politically important case "as a matter of conscience."

Chief Justice John P. Higgins immediately assigned Judge James C. Donnelly to fill the vacancy.

Came as Surprise

The surpise announcement came as Judge Dowd entered the court room with his colleagues, Judge Joseph Walsh and Judge Jesse W. Morton, Jr., all of Suffolk Superior Court.

As the two other Judges took their seats on the bench, Judge Dowd remained standing and addressed the court:

"I desire to make this statement for the record. I requested the Chief Justice John P. Higgins to be relieved from sitting as a member of this court on this instant petition. As a matter of conscience, I feel I am disqualified to hear this petition."

Judge Dowd was appointed by the Superior Court bench in 1935 by James M. Curley, who was then Governor of the State. It was assumed that this was his reason for considering himself "disqualified" in this case.

Candidate for Mayor

Mr. Curley was a candidate for Mayor last November against Mr. Tobin. He, presumably, would be eligible to run again, if the election was invalidated.

The Tobin legal forces immediately directed attack upon the legality of the ouster petition, claiming that the petition when filed did not carry a sufficient number of signatures.

One signer, Miss Anne L. Childs of Jamaica Plain, withdrew her name from the petition. It is the claim of Mayor Tobin's counsel that the two names were added after the time for filing of the petition had expired, and therefore the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Japanese Gain Footing on Singapore, Establish 10-Mile Front on Island; U.S. Prepares to Ration Man Power

White House considers draft of civilians to avert threat of labor shortage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — To avert the most acute labor shortage the United States ever has faced, the Government is taking new action today to budget its labor supply as strictly as it is rationing its raw materials.

In an effort to end conflicting policies and overlapping authority of the six different Federal agencies which are dealing with the problem, the White House has under consideration, it became known, a proposal for immediate establishment of a supreme Man Power Mobilization Board.

This over-all Board either would supersede or direct the activities of all agencies now engaged in recruiting the nation's man power and would allocate men and women both to the armed forces and to war-production industries.

Despite a continuing unemployment of more than 4,000,000, which rose 400,000 in January, the imminent problem which confronts the Government is not idle workers but idle machines.

Labor Draft Possible

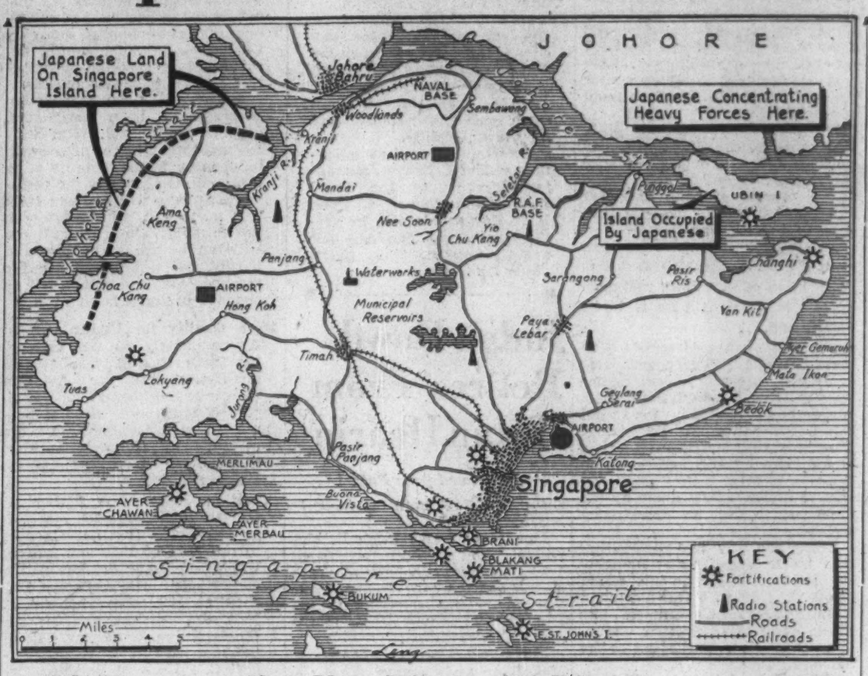
It is possible that there may be a labor draft as well as a military draft. As a first step in this direction employment service officials are this month undertaking a registration of the work experience of men between the ages of 20 and 45 who have not already been inducted into the armed forces.

Men will be classified according to work abilities and officials hope to obtain from this reservoir many thousands of workers for the expanding war industries.

But these measures are now recognized as not enough. The need during the next 18 months is not many thousands of more workers but many millions of more workers —some estimate as many as 14,000,000 to 15,000,000, many of them women, will be needed as the Army and Air Force begin to drain the youth and as top war-production schedules begin to make their demands.

It is to cope with this prospect that Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; Miss Frances

Continued on Page 19, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of Singapore Island

Black arrow shows the shallow waters just west of the destroyed causeway where the first Japanese were said to have crossed the narrow Johore Strait. The Tengah Airport, which the Japanese claim to have taken in a quick thrust inland, will be seen in the western part of the island.

Britons Not Aroused Over Singapore; Nazis Rebuild Air Force as Auxiliary

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—The Luftwaffe has recognized the eclipse of independent bombing strategy in this war and is now building up air strength for use in places where land troops can profit from it directly.

This is the main inference drawn here from latest reports of Nazi air dispositions, as well as from the fact that no regular heavy raids have been launched against this country since May.

The Germans are now known to have laid down a new fuel pipeline right up to the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier. Coupled with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's concentrations of bombers and fighters in Bulgaria and on the Dodecanese Islands, this is seen as a strong hint that the Germans may now contemplate a new two-pronged drive for the oilfields of Baku and Mosul.

They have been trying to reach the former through Russia, but the terrain would be easier for their mechanized land forces if they could go through Turkey, and an effective thrust into Syria would hinder British support for the Turks.

East Taxes Allies

Moreover the northern arm would be restored for a pincer movement on Egypt. The lower arm—in North Africa—is still capable of powerful movement, as Gen. Erwin Rommel is showing despite British forecasts of the impending destruction of his army. He has had valuable reinforcements and support from Luftwaffe bases in Italy, Sicily, Crete and Greece.

Urgent calls to meet the Far Eastern emergency are imposing a big strain on the Allies air and shipping resources and the Axis hasn't been slow to cram on all the pressure it could in the Mediterranean region.

Today, it is estimated, the Germans are operating only about one-third of their front-line air strength

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Standley Is Appointed U. S. Envoy to Russia

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 9

Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations and now retired, was appointed Ambassador to Moscow today by President Roosevelt.

The nomination of the naval expert was transmitted to the Senate for confirmation.

Admiral Standley would succeed Laurence Steinhardt, who has been appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

Confirmation of Admiral Standley's nomination would put a second Admiral in the diplomatic corps at a key post. Admiral William B. Leahy, also a former Chief of Naval Operations, is Ambassador to the French Government at Vichy.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—Landing of Japanese troops on the Island of Singapore means that Britain now faces a war crisis fully as serious in its own way as that of Dunkirk —but the British don't realize it yet.

The fact that Japanese forces have been able to gain a foothold on the famous Eastern fortress may prove to be as hard a blow to the British Empire as the Dunkirk withdrawal was to England itself. Yet there is little outward evidence that the gravity of the situation is generally appreciated here.

Certainly people as a whole don't discern the tremendous implications for the future course of the war that would be implicit in the fall of Singapore. The remoteness of Malaya apparently prevents anything even faintly comparable to the great national response which galvanized the people of Britain into action on a heroic scale after the collapse of France in June, 1940.

Pointed reference to this was made by Sir Stafford Cripps in a radio appeal last night for a more determined effort at this crucial period in the world conflict.

Production Lag Alarms

"I have felt in this country since my return a lack of urgency," the former British Ambassador to Moscow said. "I feel that we are not all-out in our effort and determination. The crisis of Dunkirk produced a great response. The close agony of those anxious hours drew forth the best in every man and woman. Today our needs and those of our Russian allies are as great and as pressing."

Making a special plea for more production Sir Stafford declared, "Had our efforts in production been greater we should not now be retreating in North Africa." It is an open secret that many persons in responsible quarters here are seriously concerned at the present slackness in Britain's production effort. Critical conclusions of the Russian delegation which has been touring plants and factories in Britain during the past few weeks has centered attention on the incompleteness of the industrial effort at this stage.

It is felt that the blame attaches both to managers who have left machines idle unnecessarily through inadequate co-ordination, and to those among the workers who have failed to go all-out.

British production is only about 70 per cent of capacity, according to a number of recent unofficial estimates, while in some quarters it is alleged to fall even farther short of the maximum output. Hopes of quick improvement in this admittedly unsatisfactory picture are based chiefly on the recent appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Production. It is, of course, too soon to see any signs of betterment from this source yet.

Soap rationing, suddenly introduced today, has served to bring home to the population as a whole some inkling of the increased difficulties of supply and sea com-

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Cripps: Aid Soviet and win the war: Page 7.

'Situation hopeful' in Burma — Philippines set for new attack — Java also threatened.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Once more Axis surprise tactics have scored an important strategic gain as Japanese at midnight last night crossed the mile-wide Johore Strait and by daybreak had a 10-mile front on the northwest corner of Singapore Island.

Whatever first ring of defenses had been prepared by the British Imperial troops around the coast were penetrated without difficulty—partly, no doubt, owing to attention having been drawn to the Ubin Island at the east end of the Strait, where the Japanese had landed troops unopposed the previous day.

While Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett, commanding the Australians, said the situation was "well in hand," presumably at the second line of defenses, a Tokyo radiocast claimed the capture of the Tengah airport, only 10 miles northwest of Singapore City, after driving a deep salient into the northwestern part of the island.

A more hopeful situation presented itself in Burma, where the Japanese have been held a week at the Salween River and where Chinese troops, moving up to reinforce the British and Indians in East Burma, have shown the unified command in the southwest Pacific in definite operation. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, returning to his headquarters in Java from a flight trip to Burma, expressed "reasoned optimism" over the situation on this front.

Meanwhile the Japanese have not left Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines or the Dutch in the East Indies without every indication of coming heavy offensive. While there was no confirmation of the Tokyo report that a large number of American tanks and supply depots on Bataan Peninsula had been destroyed in a mass raid, there were evidences that the Japanese were making all preparations for an attack in force.

At the same time the manner in which the invader was closing in on the islands around Java, together with the first air raid on Batavia, Dutch East Indian capital, today, was taken by the Dutch to indicate that an attack on Java itself might not be far away.

With increasing signs of the Allied united command gaining impetus, it was clear from today's news that the Japanese are making every endeavor to hasten their gains while they have the upper hand.

Singapore:

Defenders of Singapore rallied for attack against a strong invading force of Japanese, which had effected a landing on the island overnight.

"The situation is well in hand," declared Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, Commander of the Australians, whose sector the Japanese had chosen for a surprise night landing.

"We have taken a stand on a strong line and are organizing an attack which it is hoped will recover as much as possible of the lost terrain."

Tokyo radiocasts, heard in Oslo, declared Japanese parachutists took part in the battle, and reported that the Japanese Navy was expected to join in the attack at any moment in an all-out assault on the island.

The Japanese gained their foothold under cover of heavy artillery and aerial bombardment which began yesterday and continued during the night.

The tempo increased violently in the night, and ragged rows of Japanese special landing boats began moving across the shell-churned straits in the light of a rising half moon.

In the mangrove swamps and rubber trees and entering into tiny

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Building of Huge Air Force To Be a Herculean Task

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — The United States today faced one of the most difficult and complex tasks in military history as it set out to build an air-force personnel of 2,000,000 men, half of whom will be on duty by the end of this year.

Confronted with the need for manning, maintaining and supplying a large proportion of the 145,000 combat planes which President Roosevelt has set as this country's 1942-43 goal, the War Department must mass-produce an army of skilled and trained men in what is probably the shortest period ever devoted to a project of such size.

These 2,000,000 men, unlike the soldiers now being drafted into the nation's expanding ground forces, must all be specialists in their fields. They must be expert mechanics, pilots, bombardiers, aerial navigators, radio operators, weathermen and supply officers. In addition, the Army Air Forces will have to train thousands of officers in the difficult task of gathering information, determining what enemy objectives are to be bombed and of perfecting a score of minute details regarding each raid.

Double Luftwaffe's Size

In its disclosure, more than a month ago, that an air force of 2,000,000 would be necessary to handle the nation's air expansion program, The Christian Science Monitor pointed out that the United States's objective is an air arm nearly double the estimated size of Germany's famed Luftwaffe—still recognized as the strongest air force in the world. Great Britain's Royal Air Force is likewise estimated to have a personnel of 1,000,000.

Before American entry into the war, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced that the Army Air Forces would have at least 400,000 men by June 30 of this year. It is now thought likely that 500,000 to 600,000 will be enrolled by that time and that 400,000 to 500,000 more will be added during the last half of this year.

It is apparent that this program will necessitate not only a drastic acceleration of training courses in already existent schools, but also the establishment of new centers for schooling pilots, air crews and ground personnel. It is thought probable that plans have already been made for these new centers and that details will be announced shortly.

20 Men to a Plane

It is generally estimated that some 20 men are needed for each first line plane. Since the War Department announces that 2,000,0000 men will be needed, it is apparent that the United States not only intends to retain the major portion of the air craft produced during the next two years but that it also plans to use them

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Is Your Next Year's Car Here?

By a Staff Photographer

Hundreds of '1943' Automobiles

Take a good look, for these may be the last brand-new motorcars you will see, maybe for years. They are cars produced after Jan. 15, Government rationing date, and shipped into the terminals of the Massachusetts Railroad Automobile Service on Huntington Avenue for 1943 markets. Some 120,000 of these automobiles were finished between Jan. 15 and the time when the last car rolled off assembly lines in manufacturing centers. New '1943' cars roll in but—: Page 2.

Smoothness Marks Transition From Standard to 'War Time' Throughout Nation

Shift of One Hour Is Made With Practically No Confusion

With the smoothest possible shifting of gears, the Nation changed over officially to "war time" for the duration of the war at 2 o'clock this morning, accelerating its speed by one hour on a nation-wide scale.

Similar in its effect to the annual changeover to "daylight-saving" time in many sections of the country, the present change, because it is uniform throughout the country, and, therefore, adopted by railroads, radio stations, and industry as a whole, was accomplished without the usual confusion. In fact, except for setting the clocks ahead an hour, everything moved normally.

Early-morning commuters were on hand on time to catch their trains, buses, and streetcars, and those who still have tires rolled along to business without the slightest hitch in the program—except that in many a household lights glowed over breakfast tables, and it seemed a bit murky overhead as folks emerged from their homes.

However, it is the opinion of power experts that, throughout the Nation, some 750,000 kilowatts of electricity—the equivalent of 1,000,000 horsepower—will be freed from household duties in the late afternoons to go to work in industry.

Six Months After War

The new time, which will remain in force until six months after the war ends, comes by virtue of Congressional enactment. Proponents of the measure, including President Roosevelt, have asserted that the advanced time will contribute to the Nation's available electric power supply by leveling off some of the demand peaks.

The need for such power conservation was apparent long before the United States entered the war. Widespread droughts in the East and South had reduced stream flow and made severe inroads into the production of hydroelectric plants.

Boston power officials were without statistics today upon which to base estimates, since, in the past, "daylight-saving" time has not become effective until the last of April, at which time the sun rises much earlier than it does at present. However, it was estimated by J. V. Macdonald, of the Boston Edison Company, that any extra demands on illuminating electricity in the early morning hours would be more than offset by the saving of such power at the end of the day.

Undoubtedly much of the confusion attending the changeover to "daylight-saving" in the past was avoided in the present shift to "war time" because, in the present instance, there is no change in transportation or radio schedules.

"It is the easiest thing ever done with time," declared Herbert L. Baldwin, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, this morning. Checking with station masters along the line and with railway conductors as to "what happened" this morning, the answer was the same in each instance—"nothing happened." Apparently everyone had set his watch and alarm clock ahead, got up, and made the 7:42 or the 8:16 as usual.

Running Smoothly

Officials of the Boston and Albany, the New Haven, and the Boston Elevated had much the same statements to make. Everything was running smoothly, and there were no comments from the general run of commuters. Here was one instance in which a time change went into effect without confusion.

However, there's a possibility that, come spring, some States may seek, by proclamation, to advance the time still another hour ahead of the present Standard or "War Time," instituting "daylight-saving" time as in the past.

Connecticut industrialists have been notified by the Manufacturers Association of that State that such a shift to daylight time is to be anticipated.

No such change is expected in Massachusetts, however, according to Joseph R. Cotton, Chief Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. A special Act passed by the recent Special Session of the Legislature fixed it so that Massachusetts time would not advance an hour in addition to "War Time," unless by special arrangements made by the Governor under his emergency powers.

There are only two possibilities that such additional "daylight-saving" time might go into effect, added Mr. Cotton. One is a demand from the Federal Government. The other, that Massachusetts industries, themselves, should make the demand.

New England farmers still have their choice, and many—probably a majority—will continue to do the morning milking and the day's field work by the sun. Because of this, some local carriers will continue to operate on the old Standard Time, including some milk trains in dairy areas.

Meantime, Canada also went on a universal "war time" today. Canadian cities which observed daylight-saving time last summer remained on the advanced time throughout the winter, but today a new law, effective at the same hour as the United States enactment, extended the change to the entire Dominion.

The new time law does not affect Hawaii, but applies technically to Alaska. Many Alaskan communities, however, have observed a sort of "home rule" on the time question, disregarding the Federal Law of 1918 which placed their vast Territory in a single time zone.

New '1943' Cars Roll In But— They Will Soon Go Into Hiding

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "1943" automobiles are rolling into Boston by the hundreds.

Row upon row of shiny, new models with streamlined backs, but minus the gaudy chromium trims of past years, are being shipped through the terminals of the Railway Auto Service Company every day into storage warehouses.

But car distributors today warned of the futility of a sales stampede. For these cars are going into dead storage until after next Christmas, at which time nobody really knows whether they will be pushed into the open markets, rationed, or just held for future deliveries.

The cars are being "frozen," not by a New England winter, but by government order for 1943 markets. Even though they are not being shipped into automobile display rooms or for the annual Spring "open house" in Automobile Row, the government edict makes the 1942 cars, 1943 models to you.

Caressing Looks

Tire scrimping motorists who are riding into Boston by rail are taking long caressing looks at these brand-new automobiles parked behind the Y. M. C. A. in the lots of the Auto Service Company. For these may be the last new cars they will see until 1943 at least and possibly until after the war is over.

It's easy to guess how these motorists feel. They are no less emotionally affected than workers at the manufacturing end of the industry who followed the last cars down the vast assembly lines the other day patting the shiny fenders and hoods. The heavy shipments coming into Boston daily are part of that last touching march down the factory floors.

And even though the vast American motor industry has been temporarily scrapped, there is as yet no indication of that in Boston retail shipping circles. The cars are expected to continue to flow into storage rooms for several days, part of an accumulation of 120,000 automobiles for 1943 markets.

They constitute the stockpile of cars produced from Jan. 15, when government rationing was launched up to today.

Meanwhile, it's all very reassuring to try and forget the war in the panorama of shiny, new models standing row upon row in local warehouses and parking lots awaiting shipments indoors. It reminds one of those "good old days" when salesmen were chasing everyone to get orders for Spring delivery.

Through the purple haze of storage-bound cars pushes the recollection of a familiar voice chiding: "Don't talk to that fellow (the car salesman) or he'll be hounding you night and day to buy a new car."

New Cars Bought Before Jan. 1 Soon To Be Delivered

Relaxing of the Jan. 1 freeze order on new car sales to permit delivery between Feb. 12 and 28 of cars purchased before the first of the year applies only to passenger automobiles, not to trucks and busses, Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, announced today.

Mr. Joyce said that persons desiring delivery of new cars they purchased before Jan. 1 must apply to the local rationing board at their county seat for a certificate authorizing the delivery.

The rationing administrator noted that the Board at the county seat must determine that the car was bought before Jan. 1 by means of bill of sale, transfer of registration or insurance policy.

The Boards are not permitted to take any oral testimony to substantiate purchases, Mr. Joyce added.

SKI Equipment

for the expert or beginner

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SPECIAL VALUES

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92 Summer Street One Store Only

BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Seeks Permit To Build Hitching Post

Tie this one—if you can find a hitching post.

The Hotel Lenox, anticipating the return of "Old Dobbin" to Boston streets this summer, as a consequence of a growing shortage of automobile tires, today applied to the Boston Board of Street Commissioners for permission to erect a hitching post, either on Exeter or Boylston Street, next to the Hotel.

The Board of Street Commissioners was thrown into utter perplexity. In the memory of the oldest employee, no one ever had applied for such a permit. A search through the files failed to show any permit forms, and it will be necessary for the Board to work out some special provision to care for the application.

Commenting on the application, Walter E. Seaver, Managing Director of the Hotel Lenox, said: "Some of these Back Bay people may be getting horses and carriages out again," and we want to be ready for them.

Judge Dowd Retires From Tobin Hearing

Continued from Page 1

document has been improperly brought to court.

Motion by Judge Hugh D. McLellan, chief counsel for Mayor Tobin, for admission into evidence of the court record before Judge Vincent Brogna referring to the addition to the two names to the petition was granted.

Many verbal tilts between Judge McLellan and Judge Emil F. Fuchs, counsel for the petitioners, livened the morning session with charges of intimidation of witnesses, causing their withdrawal, and surreptitious alteration of records in the files of the Suffolk Superior Court clerk's office.

The petition to oust Mayor Tobin on the grounds of corrupt practices in the recent Mayoralty contest was signed originally by five Boston voters. It was filed by their counsel, Judge Emil F. Fuchs, Francis E. Kelly, former Lieut.-Gov. under Mr. Curley, and Albert West, one of the signers of the petition and a campaign lieutenant for Joseph Lee, one of the unsuccessful candidates for Mayor in the recent election.

The election practices which it is claimed that Mayor Tobin violated are: Soliciting gifts for political campaign purposes; failure to include in his statement of expenditure, funds spent for him by political committees; promising gifts or rewards to voters to influence their votes; authorizing the publication of false statements regarding another candidate; and interfering with voters regularly registered.

Judge Fuchs and Mr. Kelly both appeared as counsel for Mr. Curley—defeated candidate for Mayor and runner-up in votes in the November election—during the recent recount proceedings, and in other election litigation.

Mayor Tobin's plurality over Mr. Curley in November was 9,514. The recount netted Mr. Curley only 239 votes.

Mayor Tobin is represented in court by Hugh D. McLellan, former Federal District Court Judge, and considered one of the brightest legal minds in the State; Timothy F. Callahan, and Edward M. Dangel.

Only Four Appeared

Only four of the five petitioners for Mayor Tobin's ouster, who filed application to bring the election petition on December 23, availed themselves of the permission granted by Judge Brogna to bring the action, Mr. McLellan pointed out.

Six days later, he said, the application of two more voters to join in the petition were filed in the clerk's office.

Judge McLellan charged that a serious defect in these legal papers had been corrected by Judge Fuchs who took the documents to the Clerk's office and inserted the names of two new petitioners.

"Never in my life since I have been at the bar have I ever even heard of a member of the bar going to the clerk's office and surreptitiously changing papers on file, especially in a matter in which the public had a vital interest," said Judge McLellan.

Jumping to his feet, Judge Fuch declared that he went to the clerk's office to correct a clerical error that was not material to the case, and offered a motion to strike out the insertion he had made in the papers.

Judge Fuchs contended that the addition of these two names had been adjudicated by Judge Brogna and, defending his personal integrity and reputation as a member of the bar for 41 years, said he considered it his duty to type those names in.

After Time Expired

Judge McLellan said that the change had been made on Jan. 13, after the time when the petition should have been filed had expired.

Citing a Massachusetts case in which a judge had urged counsel to throw out the technicalities and "let's get down to see if there is a foul stench here," Judge Fuchs declared, "This is not a case which should be exploited in the public press. It is no wonder we have two withdrawals by petitioners who were intimidated."

Volunteers To Aid Draft Registration

War Activities in New England

Volunteers to Aid Registration: More than 22,000 volunteer registrars including city and town officials, school teachers, and members of the American Legion and other organizations will be on the job throughout the State next Sunday and Monday when the third registration under Selective Service Act will be held, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts.

More than 1,000 registration places have been designated, Colonel Smith said. With very few exceptions these places will be open on Sunday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. On Monday the registration places will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Monday will be a school holiday for all the children in the State, but will hardly be a holiday for the teachers, many of whom will be engaged in registration work.

More Qualify for Flying Cadets: Approximately 65 per cent of the men taking last week's qualifying test for Aviation Cadet appointments in Boston passed with scores of 90 or better out of a possible high score of 150, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced today.

High scorer was Rocco A. Gurelli of Roslindale, Mass., a graduate of Boston Latin School in the class of 1936 and Suffolk University Law School in the class of 1940. His score was 132. Tied at 129 were Edmond F. Vail, Jr., Allston, and Margos D. Margosian, Worcester. One of the high scorers was Corp. Albert C. Francis of Headquarters Battery, 3rd Battalion, 9th Coast Artillery, Fort Heath, Winthrop, Mass., who did not finish high school yet scored 126 on his examination.

The 116 who passed will shortly start training as Aviation cadets. They will receive $75 a month during their training, upon successful completion of which they will be commissioned and go on active duty at $245.50 a month, Colonel Rice said.

Course for Coast Guard Aspirants: The Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension, has announced a course "Preparation for United States Coast Guard Academy Examination" starting this week, Friday, Feb. 13, 7:30 p. m., at the Girls Latin School, Huntington Avenue. The course will be an intensive and comprehensive review of subjects in which applicants are examined—mathematics, including algebra, plane geometry, and trigonometry, English composition, grammar, and literature. No text books are necessary.

Sub Sponsors Named: Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has named sponsors for two submarines to be launched in New England at dates to be announced later. They are Mrs. Charles F. Russell of Washington, who will sponsor the submarine Haddo to be launched at Groton, Conn., and Senator Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, who will sponsor the submarine Sawfish to be launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

By a Staff Photographer

Deanna Durbin

Film actress is photographed as she arrived at South Station preparatory to her appearance at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens this week.

Gannett Leaving Posts

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall today accepted the resignation of Guy P. Gannett of Portland as Chairman of the Maine Aeronautical Commission and as a member of the Maine Turnpike Authority.

Deanna Durbin in Boston For a Week at Army Camps

Deanna Durbin, whose sparkling eyes and nightingale voice should be "just what a soldier ordered," arrived in Boston today after a transcontinental trip from Hollywood—just to spread cheer at Army camps in the East.

She will sing, eat, and "live the life of a soldier" at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, Massachusetts, this week, later going south to camps in New Jersey and Maryland.

A reporter who joined her train for the last, swift miles of her journey, found a very much grown-up, charming young woman who only now and then burst forth in the "little-girl" ebullience which characterized "Spring Parade" and "Three Smart Girls."

She was dressed in a gray skirt with gray and red striped jacket, shoes of reptile leather, and a broad-brimmed gray hat with gray feathers and veil. (The descriptive terminology was kindly supplied by Miss Durbin at the request of the male reporter.)

She might have used the adjectives "chic" and "stylish" and "becoming," for the soft, well-blended colors went well with a smiling pair of gray eyes—the reporter noticed these himself—and light brown hair.

She looked out the window as the train whisked by Boston's suburbs and commented on the snow, recalling that the first flakes she ever saw in her life were in Boston in 1936.

This, she laughingly confessed, was "quite a plug" for California weather. She has lived in Hollywood or thereabouts since she was one year old.

Massachusetts' brick houses seemed to interest the young star. "Ours out on the coast are so monotonously wooden or stucco. But I insisted that our home—Mr. Paul's and mine—be built of brick. I think it's cosy and homey."

Miss Durbin, of course, is really Mrs. Vaughn Paul, wife of a former Universal Director. They were married last April.

Leaning informally back in her overstuffed lounging chair, she chuckled—with the dimpled smile so familiar to moviegoers—and confessed she "got pretty tired of walking about in my bare feet" when making "Spring Parade."

She laughed merrily when told she was the only Hollywood actress for whom Harvard boys had ever formed a fan's club, and enjoyed hearing how one of the boys had done a melodramatic plunge off the Lars Anderson Bridge into the Charles River in "protest" against her marriage.

"Harvard, too," she mused.

Arriving two hours late— she she kept a squadron of military police, nattily uniformed, waiting at the station—the broadly smiling girl was quickly whisked off to the Ritz Carlton, her headquarters for the next few days.

Curious spectators surrounded the small party of official City of Boston and Army Base representatives who joined the police in welcoming the young actress.

The visit had been a surprise, for although it was known she would come to Boston this week for United Service Organizations appearances at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, just when she would arrive was kept a close secret.

Brisk and vivacious, Miss Durbin gave the assembled soldiers a special wave and a smile as they stood carefully at attention watching her off the train.

It was in Boston in 1936 that Deanna, then 14 years old (though the studios said she was 13) made her first stage appearance. She had just finished "Three Smart Girls," the picture which boosted her to stardom.

She will appear at Camp Edwards tonight, tomorrow, and Wednesday in the USO show, "Razzle Dazzle." The last three days of the week she will spend at Fort Devens, in much the same role.

Sagadahoc Six Arrive in Boston

Although their ship was torpedoed in mid-Atlantic and they were adrift in an open boat seven days before being picked up and carried to Africa, six members of the American freighter Sagadahoc which was sunk Dec. 3, arrived in Boston today and declared they were anxious to sign on for another voyage immediately.

The men left for New York shortly after reaching here. They said the majority of the crew of the torpedoed ship had already reached the United States but that four were still to return from Africa. There was one fatality.

Sugar Restriction Charges Are Denied

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9 (AP)—Pleas of innocence were entered in Superior Court here today by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and the First National Stores, Inc., to indictments—one against each as a corporation—charging they restricted sugar supply, exacted unfair profit in its sale, and discriminated against persons in selling it.

The pleas were made before Justice Edward P. Murray of Bangor by James L. Reid of Augusta for the A. & P. firm and Hiram Willard of Sanford for the First National Company.

Designations by Draft Board For Greater Boston Registry

Following is a list of places in Greater Boston designated by Local Draft Boards and approved by the State Selective Service headquarters for registration of men between 20 and 44 next Sunday and Monday. Most of the draft registration places will be open Sunday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. to prevent interference with business activities, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, announced.

Registrant s may go to any registration place in their ward or community. If unable to go to their local board for registration they may register as transients any place in the State but Selective Service officials discourage this practice.

Arlington, Board 4

Southerly portion. Main Auditorium, Town Hall; Hardy School, Lake Street.

Arlington, Board 5

Arlington Town Hall; Lock School, Massachusetts and Park Avenues.

Belmont, Board 9

Town Hall Auditorium, Belmont Center. Daniel Butler School Auditorium, Sycamore Street; Junior High School Cafeteria, Washington Street.

Boston, Board 12, Ward 1, Prec. 1-13, 20, 21

Emerson School, Prescott Street; Jos. H. Barnes School, Marion Street; Samuel Adams School, Webster Street; Donald Kay School, Cottage Street.

Boston, Board 13, Ward 1, Prec. 14-19 and 22

Paul Jones School, Horace Street; Blackington School, Blackington Street; Local Board Headquarters, 971 Bennington Street.

Boston, Board 14, Ward 2

Harvard School, Devens Street; Bunker Hill School, Baldwin Street; Clarence E. Edwards School, Walker Street; Prescott School, Polk Street; Local Board Headquarters, 85 Bunker Hill Street.

Boston, Board 15, Ward 3, Prec. 1-6 and 12-17

Michelangelo School, Charter and Michelangelo Streets; Paul Revere School, Prince Street; Eliot School, Charter Street; Wm. Blackstone School, Blossom Street; "Playhouse," 36 Joy Street; †Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Board 16, Ward 3, Prec. 7-11 and 18, 19

John J. Williams School, Groton Street; Franklin School, Waltham and Hanson Streets; Brandeis Vocational School, 28 Warrenton Street; Quincy School, Tyler Street; Local Board No. 16, Police Headquarters, Berkeley Street.

Boston, Board 17, Ward 4

English High School, Warren Avenue; South Armory, Irvington Street; Symphony Hall, 251 Huntington Avenue; Boston Public Latin School, Avenue Louis Pasteur; Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue.

Boston, Board 18, Ward 5

Sharp School, Pinckney and Anderson Streets.

Prince School, Newbury at Exeter Street. Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington, corner Fayette Street.

Martin Milmore School, Peterborough Street.

Warren Chambers Annex, Room 214, 399 Boylston Street.

Boston, Board 19, Ward 6

Assembly Hall, Municipal Building, 535 East Broadway.

Boston, Board 20, Ward 7

South Boston High School, Thomas Park. John A. Andrew School, Dorchester Street. Wm. E. Russell School, Edw. Everett Square. Oliver Hazard Perry School, East 7th Street., between N and O.

Boston, Board 21, Ward 8

Joshua Bates School, Harrison Avenue. George T. Angell School, Hunneman Street.

Dearborn School, Chadwick Street. Hugh O'Brien School, Dudley Street.

Boston, Board 22, Ward 9

Everett School, Northampton Street. Sherwin School, Sterling Street. Lafayette School, Ruggles Street. William Bacon School, Vernon Street. Dudley School, Dudley Street.

Boston, Board 23, Ward 10

Lowell School, Center Street and Mozart Streets; Bulfinch School, Fisher Avenue; Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street; Farragut School, Fenwood Road.

Boston, Board 24, Ward 11

Abbie May School, Thornton Street; Henry L. Higginson School, Walnut Avenue, near Harrishof Street; Theodore Roosevelt School, School and Dixwell Streets; West Roxbury Courthouse, Jamaica Plain; Ellis Mendell School, near Amory Street; Jamaica Plain; Margaret Fuller School, Glen Road near Washington Street, Jamaica Plain.

Boston, Board 25, Ward 12, Prec. 1-9

Practical Arts High School, Winthrop and Greenville Streets; Boston Clerical School, Warren and Montrose Streets; Sara J. Baker School, Perrin Street; Lewis School, Walnut and Humboldt Avenues; W. L. P. Boardman School, Munroe Street; Local Board Headquarters, 82 Savin Street.

Boston, Board 25, Ward 12, Prec. 10-19

Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend Street; Williams School, Homestead and Harold Streets; Local Board Headquarters, 122 Elm Hill Avenue.

Boston, Board 27, Ward 13

John L. Motley School, Savin Hill Avenue; John Winthrop School, Brookford Street; Nathaniel Hawthorne School, Howard Avenue; Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street; Richard C. Humphreys School, Sumner Street; Benedict Fenwick School, Magnolia Street.

Boston, Board 28, Ward 14, Precinct 1, 10 and 21

Jeremiah E. Burke School, Washington Street; Christopher Gibson School, Morse Street; William E. Endicott School, McLellan Street and Blue Hill Avenue; Quincy Dickerman School, Magnolia Street.

Boston, Board 29, Ward 14, Prec. 11-20

Robert Treat Paine School, Blue Hill Avenue; Martha Baker School, Hazelton Street; Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, Norfolk Street; Local Board Office, 591 Morton Street.

Boston, Board 30, Ward 15

Grover Cleveland School, Charles Street; John Marshall School, Westville, near Bowdoin Street; Southworth School, East Street; Quincy Street School, Quincy Street near Stanley Street.

Boston, Board 31, Ward 16

Thomas J. Kenney School, Oakton Avenue near Adams Street; Minot School, Neponset Avenue; Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street; Eldridge B. Smith School, Centre Avenue; Mary Hemenway School, Adams Street.

Boston, Board 32, Ward 17

Woodrow Wilson School, Owencroft Road; Robert Swan School, Thetford Avenue; Florence Nightingale School, Park Street; Dorchester High School for Girls, Codman Square.

Boston, Board 33, Ward 18, Prec. 1, 10 & 21

John D. Philbrick School, Philbrick Street; James J. Chittick School, Roslindale Road; Edmund P. Tileston School, 108 Babson Street; Hyde Park High School, Metropolitan Avenue; George H. Conley School, Poplar and Dale Street; Local Board Headquarters, 19 Fairmount Street.

Boston, Board 34, Ward 18, Prec. 11-20

William Barton Rogers School, Everett Street.

Boston, Board 35, Ward 19

Mary E. Curley School, Centre and Pershing Road; Bowditch School, Green and Cheshire Streets; Jamaica Plain High School, 70 Elm Street; Francis Parkman School, Walk Hill and Wachusett Streets; Henry Abrams School, Mahler Road; Roslindale High School, Poplar and Florence Streets; Steven M. Weld School, Seymour Street.

Boston, Board 36, Ward 20

Longfellow School, South and Hewlitt Streets; Sophia Ripley School, Temple and LaSalle Streets; Beethoven School, 5,100 Washington Street; Patrick J. Lyndon School, Russett Road and Weld Street; Mozart School, Beech and Orange Streets; Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon and Chapin Streets.

Boston, Board 37, Ward 21

William H. McKinley School, St. Mary's and Mountfort Streets; Washington Allston School, Cambridge Street; Alexander Hamilton School, Chestnut Hill Avenue and Strathmore road; Andrew Jackson School, Armington Street and Webster Place; Harriet A. Baldwin School, Washington Street and Corey Road; Commonwealth Armory.

Boston, Board 38, Ward 22

Bennett School, Dighton Street, Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Streets; James M. Storrow School, Waverly Street; Thomas A. Edison School, Glenmont Road; James A. Garfield School, Faneuil Street; Oak Square School, Nonantum Street.

Braintree, Board 39

Avon, New Town House.

Braintree, Noah Torrey School, 74 Pond Street; Braintree Town Hall; Hollis School, 452 Washington Street; Penniman School, Cleveland Avenue; Jonas Perkins School, 218 Commercial Street; Thomas Watson School, 197 Quincy Avenue.

Holbrook, Town Hall; Fire Station, Brockville District.

Stoughton, Stoughton Town Hall.

Brookline, Board 43

Cabot School, 43 Marion Street, Town Hall, Washington Street.

Brookline, Board 44

Town Hall, Washington Street.

Cambridge, Board 45

Old Third District Court Building, corner Third and Spring Streets.

Cambridge, Board 46

Webster School, Upton Street, near Magazine Street; Longfellow School, corner Broadway and Fayette Street; Local Board headquarters, City Hall.

Cambridge, Board 47

Phillips Brooks House, Harvard Square; Memorial Hall, Cambridge and Kirkland Streets.

Cambridge, Board 48

Russell School, Grozier Road; Engine House, Massachusetts Avenue, at Blake Street; Engine House, Taylor Square, Garden and Sherman Streets; Sleeper School, Dudley and Cedar Streets.

Chelsea, Board 49

Knights of Columbus Building, 220 Broadway.

Chelsea, Board 50

City Hall, voting booth; Prattville School, Washington Avenue; Mary Burke School, Spencer Avenue; Carter School, Forsyth Street.

Concord, Board 54

Acton, Town Hall; Fire House; Women's Club House.

*Bedford, Fire Station; †Junior High School Auditorium.

Concord, Cafeteria of Concord High School; Auditorium of Harvey Wheeler School, West Concord.

Lincoln, Town Hall.

Maynard, High School Auditorium.

Sudbury, Town Hall.

Wayland, Town Hall.

Cochituate, Legion Hall.

Dedham, Board 56

Canton, Memorial Hall.

Dedham, Memorial Hall, Dedham Square; Oakdale Grammar School, Riverdale School, Avery School, Capen School, Dedham High School.

Islington, Wentworth Hall, Washington Street.

Westwood, Upper Town Hall, High Street.

Everett, Boards 58 and 59

State Armory, Chelsea Street; Senior High School, Broadway; Lafayette School, Shute Street; Lewis School, Floyd Street; Hamilton School, Nichols Street.

Lynn, Board 88

Cobbett School, Franklin Street; Classical Annex, Lynn Pickering School, Conomo Avenue; Lynnfield, Town Hall.

Lynn, Board 89

Sanborn School, Maple Street; Highland School, Rockaway and Hollingsworth Streets; Harrington School, Friend Street.

Lynn, Board 90

Brickett School, Lewis Street; Ingalls School, Essex Street; Local Board No. 90 Headquarters, American Legion Hall.

Lynn, Board 91

Houghton Branch Library, Breed Square; Lincoln School, Gardiner Street.

Malden, Board 92

Ward 1, Ward Room, Ashland-Street Fire Station.

Ward 2, Emerson School, Highland Avenue and Adams Street.

Ward 3, Ward Room, Mountain-Avenue Fire Station.

Ward 4, Council Chamber, City Hall.

Malden, Board 93

Ward 5, Central Fire Station, Ward Room. Ward 6, Linden Fire Station, Ward Room; Maplewood School.

Ward 7, Lincoln Junior High School.

Medford, Board 96

Franklin School, Center Avenue; Swan School, Park Street; Fulton School, Fulton Street; Dame School, George Street; Hillside School, Capen Street.

Medford, Board 97

Forest Park School, Governors Avenue; Fulton School, Fulton Street; Gleason School, Playstead Road, West Medford; Hervey School, Sharon Street, West Medford; High School, Forest Street; Hillside School, Capen Street, Medford Hillside; Hobbs Junior High School, Auburn Street, West Medford; Wait School, Powder House Road.

Medford, Board 98

Columbus School, Hicks Avenue; Lincoln Junior High School, Harvard Street; Tufts School, Main Street; James School, Spring Street; Orgood School, Second Street.

Melrose, Board 99

Franklin School, Main Street, Melrose Highlands; City Hall, Main Street; Melrose Center; Winthrop School, First Street, East Side; Washington School, Lebanon Street, East Side; Lincoln School, West Wyoming Avenue, West Side; Ripley School, Southeast Section; †Branch Library, Franklin Street, Melrose Highlands; †Trinity Church Parish House, Emerson Street, West Side.

Milton, Board 103

Milton Branch Library, Mattapan; Police Station, Milton Lower Mills; Milton Town Hall; Branch Library, East Milton.

Randolph, Town Hall, North Randolph Improvement Association Hall.

Needham, Board 106

Dover, Town Hall; Medfield, Town Hall; Needham, Town Hall; Wellesley, Town Hall.

W. Newton, Board 112

West Newton, Pierce School, Chestnut Street, Room 7; Davis School, Waltham Street, Kindergarten.

Newton, Underwood School, Vernon Street (½ Assembly); Lincoln Elliott School, Assembly Hall, Pearl Street.

Newtonville, F. A. Day School, Rooms 8, 9; Newton High School Cafeteria, Walnut Street.

Newton, Board 113

Auburndale, Burr School, Ash Street.

Oak Hill, Oak Hill School, Meadow Brook Road.

Newton Lower Falls, Hamilton School, Grove Street.

Newton Upper Falls, Emerson School, Pettee Street.

Newton Highlands, Hyde School, Lincoln Street.

Waban, Angier School, 1697 Beacon Street.

Newton, Board 114

Underwood School, Vernon Street; Ward School, Dolphin Road; Mason School, 1243 Centre Street.

No. Attleboro, Board 116

North Attleboro, Community Hall, Mansfield, Town Hall.

Norton, Town Hall.

Easton, Town Hall.

Norwood, Board 119

Norwood, Junior High School, Washington Street; Foxboro, American Legion Home, Mechanic Street; Sharon, Sharon Town Hall, Main Street.

Quincy, Board 125

City Hall, 1305 Hancock Street; Nathaniel Hunting School, Pelican Road; Daniel Webster School, Lancaster Street; Washington School, 598 Washington Street.

Quincy, Board 126

Squantum School, Huckins Avenue; Quincy School, Botolph Street and Newbury Avenue; Parker School, Billings Road and Rawson Road; Montclair School, East Squantum Street; Walter Scott Hall, Franklin Street; Hancock School, Granite and Gordon Streets.

Quincy, Board 127

Wollaston School, 178 Beale Street; Massachusetts Field School, Rawson Road; Gridley Bryant School, Willard Street; Willard School, Copeland Street.

Revere, Board 128

Ward 1, Julia Ward Howe School, Crescent Avenue; Louis Pasteur School, 14 Leverett Avenue.

Ward 2, Walnut Avenue School; Walcott School, 1695 North Shore Road; Walden Street Fire Station.

Ward 5, Freeman Street Fire Station; Point of Pines Fire Station.

Revere, Board 129

Ward 3, Revere City Hall, basement; St. Anthony's Hall, Revere Street; Hibernian Hall, Winthrop Avenue; Paul Revere School, Revere Street.

Ward 4, William McKinley School, Yeaman Street; Abraham Lincoln School, Malden Street; Henry Waitt School, Salem Street; Max Achenbach School, Park Avenue; Central Fire Station, Broadway.

Somerville, Board 133

Prescott School, corner Florence and Myrtle Streets; Hanscom School, Rush Street; Northeastern Junior High, Marshall Street; Glines School, Jaques Street.

Somerville, Board 134

Southern Junior High School, Summer Street and Vinal Avenue.

Somerville, Board 135

Cummings School, Carr School, Bingham School, Morse School.

Somerville, Board 136

Brown School, College Avenue Branch Library, Western Junior High School, Cutler School.

Swampscott, Board 148

Marblehead, Abbott Hall.

Nahant, Wilson School.

Swampscott, Town Hall, Legion Building.

Wakefield, Board 149

Wakefield, Lafayette Building, Main Auditorium.

Reading, Town Hall.

Waltham, Board 150

Court House, Linden Street, first floor.

Waltham, Board 151

South Junior High School.

Watertown, Board 154

East Junior High School, Assembly Hall, Mt. Auburn Street.

Watertown, Board 155

Administration Building, Main Street, Watertown; West Junior High School, Waverley Avenue and Bemis Street.

Weymouth, Board 159

Weymouth High School, East Weymouth; Bicknell School, North Weymouth; Hunt School, Weymouth Landing; Nevin School, South Weymouth; Pond School, Pond Plain; Pratt School, Lovell's Corner.

Hingham, Lincoln School, Center School, West School, South School.

Winchester, Board 161

Winchester, Town Hall, Medical Room. Stoneham, Town Hall, Banquet Room.

Winthrop, Board 162

E. B. Newton School, Shirley Street School, Highland School.

Woburn, Board 163

State Armory, Main Street.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Negro's contribution to American Culture will be the theme of a program being presented by the Aristo Club of Boston in observance of Negro History Week. There will be several speakers on the evening's program and among them will be Wilhelmina Crosson, prominent Boston schoolteacher, who will speak on "Colored Women," Sculptors of Humanity." In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Boston Firemen's Ball will include an exhibition by the fire department's Dalmatian dogs, a military drill, and professional entertainment, all before the grand march signalizes the opening of the Ball at 10 p. m. At the Boston Garden, North Station. Doors open at 7 p. m. and events will get under way soon afterwards.

Alton Jones, distinguished American pianist, will give a lecture entitled "Progressive Building of the Student's Repertoire," illustrated with selections on the piano. This lecture is presented by the Pianoforte Teacher's Society of Boston and will be given at Steinert Hall, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "A Survey of Glass" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Wesley Copplestone, tenor, will be accompanied by Leo Litwin at the piano. The public is invited to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the guest speaker at the weekly tea held at the Russian Relief Headquarters. Her subject will be, "Fine Arts in Russia." Open free to the public at 123 Newbury Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued very cold tonight. Temperature remaining far below freezing this afternoon and tonight. Diminishing winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire: Somewhat colder tonight. Diminishing winds.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Continued very cold tonight. Diminishing winds.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:42 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 7:10 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:38 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Major Unions Demand Voice In Management and War Plans

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The over-all evolution of labor-employer relationships in the midst of wartime has shown important developments since President Roosevelt established the new War Labor Board and set up his own informal "little cabinet" of three representatives each from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, including their respective Presidents.

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are pushing for a greater voice in war councils, and for closer consultation with management.

At the same time, signs of a better industrial understanding are evident in a number of directions, despite the fact that scattered strikes, even in war industries, are still occurring.

The full membership of the War Labor Board will continue study of the dispute between the Aluminum Corporation of America and the Aluminum Workers of America (C. I. O.), officials said today. A decision is not expected for a week or more.

A system of joint planning and consultation with labor is urged by Boris Shishkin, A. F. of L. economist, in the current issue of the American Federationist. He urged that representatives of labor who work in key plants and are highly skilled and essential to victory should be made full partners in wartime planning.

Living Costs Cited

Simultaneously, the C. I. O. monthly publication, the Economic Outlook, took up the question of advancing living costs and argued that higher prices and increased profits by employers justify demands for bigger pay. The publication offered figures to show that between 1940 and 1941 employers' profits increased 15.3 per cent, and that they were 77 per cent above 1939. Living costs, according to the same figures, have risen 12.1 per cent since August, 1939, of which 9.8 per cent was in 1941. Living costs will go up another 15 or 20 per cent this year. Prices of food are 28.6 per cent above 1929, the publication declared.

Over the week end at a two-day conference at Detroit of C. I. O. automobile representatives in 90 General Motors plants now being converted from civilian to war production, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, led off with a bitter attack on Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, former OPM head. He charged that Mr. Knudsen was a representative of the automobile industry and not of the people, in his Washington post. Mr. Thomas accused Mr. Knudsen of failing to expedite conversion until forced to do so. He charged that the existing WPB set-up will not work, and that "within the next year labor will be given genuine representation."

The Detroit conference was called to set the stage for a union campaign to increase wages $1 a day, with a union shop.

A Precedent Set

Some of the sting of past acrimony in labor relationships in General Motors was removed when C. E. Wilson, the President of the giant corporation, on the second day of the conference, appeared in person before the union leaders. It was the first time in automobile history that the president of a company has attended a union meeting.

Mr. Wilson talked and answered questions for nearly two hours. He offered facts and figures on labor employment and kindred matters. Walter P. Reuther, Director of the C. I. O.-United Auto Workers division of General Motors, declared after Mr Wilson's appearance that he hoped it marked the start of "a better type" of relationship, "and will lay the basis for carrying out our mutual responsibility to the nation." He stressed the importance of good relationships since the automobile factories, he said, will be the greatest single source of arms to defeat the Axis.

Mr. Wilson, on his part, declared later that he was pleased with having been invited and declared that everyone had been "very courteous."

Whether or not labor gets a formal status in Washington councils, it is receiving increasing attention in congressional committees. Thus today Harold J. Ruttenberg, research director of the Steel Workers (C. I. O.) Organizing Committee, told the House "small business" committee that brokers and the steel industry are both promoting "an alleged shortage" of scrap iron and steel to raise prices and maintain a monopoly.

Mr. Ruttenberg said that the Scrap Iron Division of the War Production Board is "headed by scrap iron brokers, who can take advantage of confidential information" to boost prices.

'Glamour' Stirs Battle Over OCD

Millions, perhaps, for raid defense but not one cent for dancing, is Congress stand on issue.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Heated discussion over "glamour" employees—friends of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—is threatening final passage of the $100,000,000 appropriation for the Office of Civilian Defense, badly needed by air wardens and others charged with civilian protection in all parts of the country.

Chief targets of a House revolt are Melvyn Douglas, motion picture star, who has been asked to channel Government requests for stars' services, and Miss Mayris Chaney, dancer protegee of Mrs. Roosevelt, hired to supervise children's physical fitness, at a salary of $4,600 a year.

Amendments prohibiting the use of OCD funds to pay the salaries of Mr. Douglas and Miss Chaney were adopted tentatively by the House of Representatives last week, but Democratic leaders were scurrying around today to line up votes for a reversal of the action.

Mrs. Roosevelt Silent

At a press conference today, Mrs. Roosevelt refused to comment on Miss Chaney's ability as a children's recreation leader but said she was chosen for "wide contacts" she had with people all over the country. She said she had recommended Miss Chaney's appointment after the dancing teacher had submitted a program for young people confined in a small area for a long time, as they might be during air raids.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she might divulge more of her views on Miss Chaney to the proper Congressional committees but thought it unwise to discuss them with newspaper reporters in advance.

The President's wife disclaimed any part in the appointment of Mr. Douglas but admitted she had recommended Miss Chaney to the head of the OCD Physical Fitness Division. Asked whether experts in the Children's Bureau are not already doing the work Miss Chaney is hired for, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that Miss Chaney's job would be specially pointed to defense while the Children's Bureau carries on its normal activities.

Douglas' Job

Mr. Douglas issued a statement yesterday denying that he was being paid a salary of $8,000 a year as has been reported. "I am working on a WOC basis, which means 'without compensation,'" he said. The movie star's daily compensation has been reported to be as high as $22—for the days he works.

The Douglas appointment would probably have not created such a stir in Congress had it not been revealed at about the same time that Mrs. Roosevelt's dancer-friend has been on the OCD payroll since last November at $4,600 as head of children's activities.

Anti-New Deal Drive

The amendment whipped up by an anti-New Deal group in the House specified that no part of the $100,000,000 about to be appropriated for the OCD shall be used "to promote, produce or carry on instructions in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainments."

While the amendment was written in light language, the issue at stake is much deeper. Actually, the question is whether the functions of the OCD shall be merely protective, or whether they shall include, as Mrs. Roosevelt advocates, social welfare services.

The President's wife, as associate OCD director in charge of volunteer services, contends that the well-being of the underprivileged is as important a part of defense as air raid wardens and ambulances. As evidence, she points to England's experience in setting up communal feeding stations, child care services and other social welfare experiments.

Vocal dissatisfaction with the OCD spread to the Senate today with Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California defending the Douglas appointment and Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin charging that the OCD is detracting from the war effort by providing "a recreational program for ex-dancers" rather than utilizing existing governmental agencies to improve civilian well-being.

Associated Press

Mayris Chaney

Dancer protégée of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose appointment to a $4,600 job with the Office of Civilian Defense has brought quite a storm in Washington. Miss Chaney says that she made a financial sacrifice to accept the OCD job.

OCD Publicity Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense has separated itself from the information division of the Office for Emergency Management, and will establish an independent publicity staff.

One of the OCD's releases Feb. 6 reported an appeal by Gilbert Harrison and Jane Seaver, co-directors of the Division of Youth Activities, for "youth groups in every community" to hold "interfaith and inter-race community rallies" in connection with "National Brotherhood Week" Feb. 15-22.

Another release was a statement by James Ward, co-ordinator of college activities of the Division of Youth Activities, urging colleges to establish funds through student contributions with which to give financial assistance to men in the armed forces who may return to college after the war.

Opposed Dancer

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told questioners today he had blocked the assignment of Mayris Chaney, Philadelphia dancer and friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, to the morale division of the Office of Civilian Defense in New York last December.

The Mayor, also OCD Director, told newspapermen it was "substantially correct" that he had failed to approve the assignment at a salary of $12.70 daily. No reason was given.

Philadelphia Has $1,000,000 Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The City's most destructive fire in 18 years destroyed a large block of business buildings and homes last night and early today, causing damage firemen said would exceed $1,000,000.

A 30-mile wind sent flames hundreds of feet into the air. Eight alarms were sounded. Forty fire companies and 75 pieces of apparatus joined the fight.

More than 50 firemen and spectators were injured by flying glass and falling debris. One fireman was believed to have suffered a broken back, another a broken leg.

Fifty families were left homeless and 1,000 were driven from their homes temporarily by smoke. Many ran into the streets in scanty clothing despite the 24-degree temperature. Power and light lines fell under coatings of ice.

Neighbors said an explosion preceded the fire which started in the four-story warehouse of the Acme Furniture Company.

'Oscar' Pits Sisters For Film Honor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP)—It will be sister against sister in the balloting for the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "Oscars."

Olivia de Havilland and her sister Joan Fontaine both have been placed in nomination by a committee of the Academy, Miss de Havilland for her work in "Hold Back the Dawn," and Joan, who dropped the family name of de Havilland for movie identification, because of her outstanding performance in "Suspicion."

Competitors with them will be Bette Davis for "The Little Foxes," Barbara Stanwyck for "The Ball of Fire," and Greer Garson for "Blossoms in the Dust." Miss Davis and Luise Rainer are the only two-time winners, so Miss Davis is the first potential three-time victor.

The famous gold trophies known as "Oscars," will be presented Feb. 26 at a dinner, with Wendell Willkie as guest of honor. Ballots for the final voting will be mailed Thursday.

Orson Welles scored a triple with the nominating committee, which chose him as one of the five candidates for acting honors, picked his movie as one of the 10 best, and named him as a candidate for the best direction of the year—all because of "Citizen Kane."

None of the actors named this year has ever won an Academy award. Besides Welles, they are Gary Cooper in "Sergeant York," Cary Grant in "Penny Serenade," Walter Huston in "All That Money Can Buy," and Robert Montgomery in "Here Comes Mr. Jordan."

Picture nominations are "Citizen Kane," "Blossoms in the Dust," "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," "Hold Back the Dawn," "How Green Was My Valley," "The Little Foxes," "The Maltese Falcon," "One Foot in Heaven," "Suspicion," and "Sergeant York."

Other citations for direction include Alexander Hall for "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," John Ford for "How Green Was My Valley," William Wyler for "The Little Foxes," and Howard Hawks for "Sergeant York."

Supporting actor nominations: Walter Brennan, "Sergeant York"; Charles Coburn, "The Devil and Miss Jones"; Donald Crisp, "How Green Was My Valley"; James Gleason, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," and Sydney Greenstreet in "The Maltese Falcon."

Supporting actresses: Sara Allgood in "How Green Was My Valley," Mary Astor, "The Great Lie"; Patricia Collinge, "The Little Foxes"; Teresa Wright, "The Little Foxes," and Margaret Wycherly, "Sergeant York."

Other nominations included best screen play, original screen play, original movie story, achievements in special effects, art direction, sound recording, cinematography, music, film editing, and best short subjects.

Dewey Quits U. S. O.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Former District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey has resigned as National Chairman of United Service Organization. Most of the administrative work recently has been done by Harper Sibley, President.

Defense Alcohol From Grain Proposed to Conserve Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—A congressional campaign, led by Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, has been started to make more defense alcohol out of grain, thus alleviating the sugar shortage and providing reliable raw material for the great supplies of smokeless powder needed for the war.

Chief objection to using corn and wheat for industrial alcohol has been the cost, but Senator McNary contends in a letter to Donald M. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, that "under existing price levels, it is just as cheap to convert wheat and corn as it is to convert molasses into alcohol."

The nation's large grain surplus, much of which is already owned by the Government, would be a more reliable material than molasses, which must be brought in large measure by tanker from Cuba and Puerto Rico. Tankers have been the chief target of Nazi submarines in recent weeks.

Not all the molasses saved by the manufacture of alcohol from grain would be useful as a source of sugar, but the switch would alleviate the present tight sugar situation in the United States to a degree. Senator McNary estimated that one fifth of the nation's 1941 sugar consumption could be diverted from industrial alcohol to the consumer's dining table by the move.

Rationing Still Necessary

Sugar rationing probably still would be necessary, but the three fourths of a pound per person per week allotment might be increased, or more sugar might be available for "lend-lease" to other nations.

Much of the industrial alcohol today is made from cheap blackstrap molasses which is not suitable for sugar.

Representatives of the farm areas in Congress are pointing out that use of Midwest grain as a source for industrial alcohol is more reliable than bringing molasses from offshore areas through submarine-infested waters.

Senator McNary said his plan "would alleviate the situation by reducing the surplus of wheat and corn and avoiding an acute shortage of sugar."

Wheat and grain that could be consumed immediately for the manufacture of industrial alcohol include about 350,000,000 bushels of wheat and about 100,000,000 bushels of corn held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

WPB estimates of the amount of alcohol needed to keep smokeless powder plants in full operation as fas as they are constructed have been steadily revised upward since the war picture has changed. Estimates have risen from 25,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons.

In some parts of the country automobile owners are suffering from a lack of antifreeze, manufacture of which has been sharply curtailed by the necessity of using alcohol for powder. Stepping up alcohol production by the use of grain also would help alleviate this bottleneck.

In the Midwest, a number of distilleries are using Government grain for the manufacture of alcohol, but East Coast plants will have to install new machinery before they can switch from molasses to grain.

Beverage distilleries which normally use grain, can convert to industrial alcohol production if they can solve the problem of storage. Beverages usually are stored in barrels, and industrial alcohol in tanks. Congress recently passed a law authorizing the manufacture of alcohol and whisky in the same plant, hitherto forbidden.

Other Possibilities

Another bill is pending which would permit the removal of "high wines," liquor of high alcohol content, free of tax from distilleries to industrial alcohol plants for further distilling into industrial alcohol.

Complete conversion of beverage distilleries to industrial alcohol manufacture has not been ordered by the WPB, but could be if the need and facilities for making smokeless powder demanded it. Also available, if the situation becomes tight enough, is a five-year supply of alcoholic beverages that could be redistilled at Government direction. This, too, would take special action by Congress.

The industrial alcohol issue was raised in the House with the introduction by Representtaive F. O. Connor (D) of Montana of a resolution for a congressional investigation of the sugar shortage. The Montana Congressman told the House there have been charges that "certain $1-a-year men" deliberately have delayed processing of industrial alcohol from wheat and corn to ward off competition for firms in which they are interested.

Gunfire Brings Down Airplane in Illinois

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Feb. 9 (AP)—A burst of gunfire ended the first airplane ride of Delbert Henson and Beverly Ann Keith, leaving Mr. Henson critically wounded.

The plane was flying near the restricted defense area at Alton, Ill., which houses the vast Western Cartridge Company plant.

F.B.I. on Alert Over Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—On the alert against wholesale and retail profiteering in sugar, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have been questioning retailers in New York and vicinity to learn if they are having any trouble obtaining sugar supplies from wholesalers.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the United Retail Grocers and Food Dealers Association, held over the week-end here, disclosed that Federal agents were asking retailers if wholesalers were demanding that they purchase other staples along with their sugar orders. Retailers, it was added, were also warned not to make sugar sales conditional on purchase of other groceries, and to supply customers with limited amounts of sugar until rationing begins.

Meanwhile Monroe Douglas Robinson, relative of the Roosevelt family and representative of the newly formed Peruvian-American Association of Lima, charged here on his return from a six months' stay in Peru that interests representing the refined sugar industry in the United States are opposing the importation of refined Peruvian sugar.

Mr. Robinson said he testified before the Federal Committee for Reciprocity in Washington that Peru's economy had been seriously upset by loss of its British sugar market as well as its Japanese cotton outlet. He and others interested in Peruvian trade have asked the committee for a 50 per cent reduction in tariff rates on these two imports.

Lehman to Visit Canada

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York State will come to Montreal Monday, Feb. 16, to take part in the launching in Quebec Province of Canada's second Victory Loan Campaign, it was announced at loan headquarters here. The Governor will address a special victory loan luncheon here Feb. 17.

Dies Claims Coast Danger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Dies Committee, asserting that a Japanese "fifth column" awaits only Tokyo's orders to strike on the Pacific Coast, plans to demand that all Japanese be uprooted from West Coast states and interned at least 500 miles inland.

"Shinto temples still operate, propaganda outlets still disseminate propaganda material and Japanese, both alien and American citizens, still spy for the Japanese Government," the committee said in the first draft of a "yellow paper" which it probably will make public in about two weeks.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas said yesterday Department of Justice orders ousting Japanese from certain Pacific Coast areas of vital defense importance had not been completely effective. Under "protection of civil rights," he said, Japanese were making ready espionage such as smoothed the way for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

The committee's tentative report says Japanese still live near oil wells, aviation plants, pipe lines, tunnels and aqueducts.

It adds that during the Pearl Harbor attack Japanese blocked streets with furniture, drove trucks into military airplanes and disabled automobiles of Army and Navy officers.

Figures are not available on the number of Japanese living within 500 miles of the Pacific Coast but the Department of Justice estimates there are 200,000 Japanese, Germans, and Italians in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Utah and Idaho. More than half of these enemy aliens are Japanese.

'Labor Reservoirs' For Ohio Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—With the expansion of the war industries of the Youngstown district causing an acute labor shortage with their high wage rates, one group of eastern Ohio farmers is taking an unusual step to insure a labor supply to plant, cultivate, and harvest their crops this year—a labor pool.

The movement was started by the Jackson Township Farm Bureau in co-operation with the Agricultural Defense Board of Mahoning County, and its sponsors feel it may be the basis for similar "labor reservoirs" elsewhere in Ohio.

Edward L. Craig, Chairman of the Defense Board, said the plan calls for listing all eligible help in the township and cataloguing it at a central exchange which will be operated for the benefit of all farmers in the township.

If a farmer needs help for a day or two during a planting or harvesting rush, or at any other time during the summer, he will merely have to call the central exchange which will select the right type of help from the files.

Movie Key Men To Be Deferred

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Defining the motion picture industry as essential to the national health, safety and interest, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has advised California draft headquarters to apply this ruling if deferment is sought by Hollywood studios for men "who cannot be replaced."

General Hershey's office said the action was not a blanket deferment for the film industry, explaining that "the responsibility of making and presenting claims for deferment is upon the motion picture industry and the determination of necessary men is one for local boards and appeal agencies."

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OTHER SHOPS AND DEALERS COAST TO COAST

1.
OH SWAN, MY FRAND I THINK YOU'RE GRAND— NO OTHER SOAP'S MORE PURE THAN YOU'RE!
2.
OH SWAN, MY DEAR, MY DEAR, MY DEAR, YOU'RE BETTER THAN FLOATIES OF YESTERYEAR! I LOVE, I LOVE, I LOVE YOUR TRICK OF MAKING SUDSES TWICE AS QUICK!
3.
WHAT'S THE SOAP THAT I ADORES THAT SMELLS AS FRESH AS ALL OUTDOORS? M-M-M-M-M-SWAN!
4.
DEAREST SWAN: I'M SIMPLY DAFFY ABOUT HOW YOU GIVE HARD WATER THE LAFFY!
8 REASONS WHY I LOVE YOU
BY GRACIE ALLEN
5.
SWAN BREAKS IN TWO AS EASY AS PIE— ONE BAR FOR THE KITCHEN AND ONE FOR I! (I LOVE SWAN IN LOTS OF PLACES— IT'S SWELL FOR DISHES, UNDIES, FACES)
6.
SWAN LASTS! SWAN'S HARD! ... SWAN IS MY PARD!
7.
I LOVE YOU SO VERY MUCH— YOU'RE THE SOAP I LOVE TO TOUCH. YOU'RE SO SUPER-SMOOTH AND FINE, WON'T YOU BE MY VALENTINE?
8.
SWAN'S MORE REAL SOAP FOR YOUR MAWNEE — DO YOU WONDER I'M A SWANEE?
SWAN
PURE WHITE FLOATING SOAP
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
2 convenient sizes — Large and Regular
Tune in every week! GRACIE ALLEN GEORGE BURNS • PAUL WHITEMAN in "Well, I Swan!"
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Five-Point Victory Program Adopted by Camp Fire Girls

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Under five major headings, the Camp Fire Girls of America will do their bit toward victory, Miss Ruby B. Lattimore, head of the Field Service Division and member of the National Staff, told representatives of the eight councils in New England.

Miss Lattimore addressed a meeting called Saturday at the Greater Boston headquarters by Miss Doris Foster and Miss Villah E. Wells, field executives in charge here. The training the girls receive under the Camp Fire program ties in with defense, she said, and may properly be considered part of the great national effort toward victory.

Under the head of "Community Co-operation for Victory," the leaders and older girls are co-operating through the local defense councils in the collection of salvage, gathering books for camps, working for the Red Cross and buying and promoting the sale of Defense Stamps.

Under "Home Service for Victory," they are being taught the conservation of clothing and household equipment, she said, the care of children—taking a course approved by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor — gardening, canning, and home nursing.

Under "Preparedness for Victory," the girls, said Miss Lattimore, are being taught first aid; instructed in Civilian Defense regulations and impressed with the importance of obedience to them; they are being taught to know their town or city and especially to be well acquainted with their immediate neighborhoods so as to be able to find their way about in a blackout and they are being taught rules of safety and camp craft which give them resourcefulness.

Classified under the heading "Recreation for Victory," is instruction in games, songs and stories. They are asked to develop a "memory kit" of these for use to entertain other children in case of a blackout. They are also given an actual kit of games and songs, said Miss Lattimore, for the same purpose. Under the division of recreation, the regular Camp Fire program of recreational activities is continued.

Under "Democracy for Victory," the fifth major heading, both girls and their leaders, she said, endeavor to carry out democratic principles and ideals in their individual lives and to gain a larger appreciation of the democratic principles of our Government.

By a Staff Photographer

Trying Out for the Vincent Club Show

Among the group at the Somerset Hotel today are, left to right, Fannie Curtis, Marie Louise King, Virginia Marsden, Mary McCagg, and Nancy Snow. Rehearsals for "Tonight at Nine" begin officially on Wednesday, and thereafter will continue daily from 9:30 to 5 o'clock until the date of the show, which is scheduled to be presented in John Hancock Hall on the evenings of March 12, 13, and 14. Chester Brooks is directing the production.

Federal 'Encroachment' Irks Maine Unemployment Board

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9—On the basis of the fifth annual report of the Maine Unemployment Commission it would appear the Commission is disturbed over alleged Federal encroachments on its administrative field. Pointing out that the Commission has attempted to conform with all arrangements incidental to the federalizing of the Maine State Employment Service and has co-operated to the best of its ability, the report then says, "Recent events point to more and more transgression by Federal authorities upon the States with respect to administration, new legislation, and particularly by their arbitrary interpretation as to the extent of their authority."

As a case in point, the report refers to the fact that while the Commission has been advised by representatives of the Social Security Board that it is the policy making body, the Commission, actually "cannot adopt a simple regulation or make a substantial change with respect to procedure without first obtaining the approval of either the regional office of the Social Security Board or of the Bureau in Washington."

The report also calls attention to the fact that the Commission has been trying without success to obtain a receipt from the Social Security Board for the office furniture and equipment belonging to Maine that it claims was turned over when the employment service was Federalized. "We admit certain weaknesses in existing State setups, but, at the same time, we do believe that better and simplified administration can be achieved within the framework of the present setup of State agencies if the so-called 'Federal-State co-operation' should, in fact, become true co-operation and not domination on the Federal level," the report bluntly declares.

Otherwise, the conduct is given over to a review of the activities of the M. U. C. both as to placement service and as to benefit payments. It reports that two basic factors, tightening of the labor market and the increasing confidence of employers that the type of worker needed can be recruited through the facilities of the employment service, are mostly responsible for the fact that the 46,687 placements made in 1941 are more than double the 23,021 made in 1940. Thirteen employment offices were maintained in 1941 and a temporary additional office operated in Houlton aided in solving the labor shortage for Aroostook's big potato harvest.

Under the heading "manning defense projects" refers to the assistance given contractors for the $2,500,000 construction project in connection with the Bangor air base and quotes from a publication of the Social Security Board declaring that "the $2,500,000 project was completed in 86 days—four days ahead of schedule. At the peak of construction 2,600 men were employed. Altogether, 4,000 placements were made through the Bangor office which was approximately 95 per cent of the men hired during the period of construction." Contractors, the report continued, "expressed surprise and pleasure that the employment service office was able to furnish high grade mechanics and laborers on such short notice."

Workers Propose 'MacArthur Shift'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7

Defense workers laboring on the 12 midnight-to-7-a.-m. shift could proudly say they were doing the "General MacArthur shift" if employees at the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company here had their way.

The Company chapter of the National Defenders Association suggested to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that since the "dog-watch" is "the most wearing and toughtest assignment of the clock," and since General Douglas MacArthur, in the Philippines has "the toughest, most wearing assignment in the present conflict," the name would be appropriate.

Workers on the "General MacArthur shift" would be inspired to greater effort, they suggested by the General's "skill, steadfastness and loyalty" which are "being spent wholeheartedly in the service of his Country, not for any part, but for 24 hours a day."

Hub G. O. P. Women to Honor Lady Ward at Club Luncheon

A luncheon will be given at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Wednesday, by the committee of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society, honoring Lady Ward, C. B. E. (Commander British Empire), who has just come over from England directly from her war work at the Personal Service League.

Lady Ward is an American by birth and is the daughter of the late Whitelaw Reid, former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Her home, Dudley House, Park Lane, to which British War Relief goods were sent from this country, was destroyed by bombs last year, but this did not interfere with her war work. After her house was demolished, she carried on at the headquarters of the Personal Service League, where most of the relief material from America now goes.

There will be music at the luncheon, and Mrs. William Endicott, Chairman of the British Workshop, will introduce Lady Ward to the guests.

Members of the committee for the Workshop who will be hostesses at the luncheon are Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, Mrs. John S. Ames, Mrs. Robert B. Choate, Mrs. Richard Ely Danielson, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. William T. Aldrich, Mrs. Gasper G. Bacon, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Jr., Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, Mrs. James F. Clarke, Mrs. Charles E. Cheever, Mrs. William Sellers Febiger, Mrs. John L. Hall, Mrs. Robert H. Morris, and Mrs. Richard P. Strong.

Among the guests who will greet Lady Ward will be chairmen of various divisions of the Workshop: Mrs. Lewis I. Prouty, Mrs. J. Wells Farley, Mrs. John Stevens, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Louis Coburn, Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Mrs. Oric Bates, Mrs. G. H. Batchelder, Mrs. John L. Grandin, Miss Mary Storrow, Mrs. John Boit, Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, Mrs. Stuart Tod, Mrs. Boyd Tollinton, Mrs. Deland Chandler, Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., Miss Frances Weeks, Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson, Mrs. Roger I. Lee and Miss Margaret Emery. . P. Hayward, Mrs. Richard Parmen-

Still others will be Mrs. Francis P. Hayward, Mrs. Richard Parmenter, Mrs. Sterndale Bennett, Mrs. Taber Low, Mrs. Archibald William Smith, Mrs. Frank Cohen, Mrs. Israel Feather, Mrs. Harold C. Keith, Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer, Miss Emma Clarke, Mrs. Dana M. Drury, Mrs. George H. Newcomb, Miss Lois Critchett, Mrs. Everett Critchett, Dr. Cordelia Williamson, Mrs. Ernie Myott, Mrs. Philip Davis, Mrs. John R. Trotter, Miss Winifred Haine, Mrs. Henry Batchelor, Mrs. Abbott Peterson, Miss Linda B. McAdams, Mrs. James Freemen Clarke, Mrs. Albert M. Creighton, Mrs. Harry Hooper, Mrs. J. Ernest Mann, Mrs. R. W. McCormick, Miss Catherine Kelleher, Miss Joan Pushee and Miss Elizabeth Hodges, Mrs. Gerald Vaughn, Mrs. John K. Eager, Mrs. Henry P. Jacobs, Mrs. James M. Elam, Miss Vera Baharian, Mrs. Wilbur Davis, Mrs. Edward Y. Perry, Mrs. Charles W. Arnold, Jr., Mrs. Melville Weston and Miss Margaret Windsor.

Modern Poetry Discussion At B. U. Council

A discussion of modern poetry by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Hitchen, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of West Newton, was on the Boston University Women's Council for its fourth Monday morning lecture in the Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue this morning.

The lecture was preceded by an informal refreshment hour at 10:15, at which the hostesses were Mrs. John L. Dearing. The committee arranging the lecture series is Mrs. William L. Stidger, chairman, Mrs. Harry W. Dunning, Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. Charles A. Rome, Mrs. Harold M. Bowman, and Mrs. Jesse B. Davis.

The Women's Council elected new officers recently, who include Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, President; Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, First Vice-President; Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Myron H. Clark, Third Vice-President; Mrs. William F. Rogers, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Howard W. Selby, Treasurer; Miss J. Grace Lamont, Assistant Treasurer; and Mrs. Kenneth C. Reynolds, Historian.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Shep Field's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; Recorded.

Vermont Soldier Bonuses Tested

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 9 (AP)—Vermont, which beat Congress by three months in declaring war on the Axis, has been asked to pay soldiers from the Green Mountain State bonuses as of Sept. 11, 1941.

Attorney General Alban J. Parker asked the Vermont Supreme Court to order payment of $10 monthly to soldiers engaged in armed conflict, for not more than 12 payments.

The Legislature was quick to act after President Roosevelt issued "shoot on sight" orders to the Navy on Sept. 11.

At a subsequent special session the legislators issued their war declaration and contended that "armed conflict" had begun when the President ordered the armed services to "exercise force to protect lives and property which are or may be endangered by hostile acts of any foreign power."

Two soldiers are concerned in the "test" case now before the court—one discharged from service last Oct. 27, and the other on Nov. 17.

The Court action was necessitated because the Auditor of Accounts, David V. Anderson, declined to make the payments effective as of Sept. 11.

Model Air-Raid Shelter Being Constructed in Boston

Another week will see the completion of New England's most unusual, probably its first model air-raid refuge constructed and decorated entirely by Negro women of a crowded settlement district.

At 10 Hammond Street, Roxbury, these women of the Robert Gould Shaw House's Homemaking Club are carpentering, painting, and creating a practical demonstration of what any householder can do with the ordinary materials to be found in any apartment or home.

The total cost of setting up the room, chosen for safety, according to the advice of the local air-raid warden, will not exceed $5.00. A simple bedroom, the refuge is brightened by coverlets and curtains made from gay remnants. Paint in pastel shades has cheered its walls. Old furniture has been repaired and rejoined, sandpapered and scraped, restained and revarnished.

Sand, a bucket, shovel, and hoe stand ready. Some cooking utensils, an electric plate, a supply of fresh water, and toys for the children complete the equipment. A new-style fire pump, with fine spray instead of nozzle stream for putting out incendiary bombs was supplied by the Shaw House.

This neighborhood center is one of the 215 agencies sustained by the Greater Boston United War Fund, which now unites the American Red Cross, Community Fund, Local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and United Service Organizations and is conducting its campaign for $7,600,000.

Before conservation became a watchword, before salvage and saving of so-called waste materials began to get its recent publicity, the Shaw House was incorporating reuse of old articles and remaking for home economy into its program of education and activities.

The model apartment was described last year by The Christian Science Monitor. Its furnishings were acquired, rehabilitated, and decorated by volunteer workers at a cost of $50. Rags were hooked into handsome rugs, old finish was removed from tables and new was applied. Ingenuity and instruction produced a model apartment in good taste and practicality.

The Shaw House has called experts from Washington to advise neighborhood housewives about coming shortages, wise purchasing and the stretching of meager budgets. Social workers frequently take women of the community to shopping centers and explain the technique of bargain hunting, sensible buying, and recognition of quality.

Another contention irrefutably answered by the results of Federal housing projects in Negro sections is the notion that such groups do not take advantage of means to improve their condition.

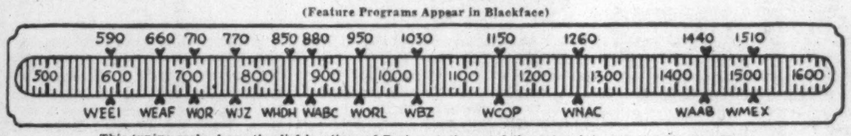
Out of more than 300 families moved from an unkempt sector into the new and spotless facilities of a project, none has failed to appreciate light, adequate water, and heat—beauty to look upon instead of squalor. The grounds around the project are tended carefully, flowers bloom in the windows.

"They take a huge pride in tending and improving decent living facilities," according to an administrator.

The Urban League's purpose is the integration of the Negro into the life of the community so as to advance true democracy as well as the interpretation of Negro problems to social service and employment agencies. Its activities do not conflict with those of the 40-odd organizations with which it is in contact, rather the League acts as a clearing house where intelligent consideration is given to the entire issue and all its alignments.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:15 Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots...	"John's Other Wife".....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music.....
3:45 "Home Planning"...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dance Time	Sports and Music.....
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife".....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music.....
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30 Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital .....
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter; news.....	Melody Mirror .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch ...	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; sketch ...	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Change to War Time"..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk...	Town Crier .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today....	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Ask the Children".....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news..	Langworth Concert Or..
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Ask the Children".....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Orch.	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Dance Music .....
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"..	State House Topics.....
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra..	Bing Crosby, songs.....
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz..	Richard Crooks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch....	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz..	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch....	Drama .....
9:00 Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15 Alice Faye, Robert	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	program	News Service	
9:30 Preston in "City of	For America We Sing...	"That Brewster Boy";	Tommy Tuckers Orch....	Classical Album .....
9:45 Conquest"	For America We Sing...	dramatic serial	"Miss Meade's Children".	Classical Album .....
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News.....
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Cab Calloway's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
10:30 Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty'; Talk	Gypsy Fiddles	Sports Award	Firemen's Ball: Orches-
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Concert Miniatures	tra; speakers .....
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; music.....	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Works of Music; or,	"Music You Want".....	Dance Orchestra	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Dance Orchestra	thur Mann; recorded.	Music; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World.	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	George and Dixie; news.	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ...	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 riety Show; news .	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ...	Circle C Ranch Boys....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm".....	News Service	Zelma Larsson's music..
9:15 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's music..
9:30 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round".....	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk .....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother".....	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Guadalajara Trio .....
11:15 "Man I Married"..	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss, interviews...	Organ; Guest .....
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Music; talk; K. Ivers..	"David Harum"; sketch.	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch .	"Judy and Jane".....	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier.....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies.....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News..	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"; sk..	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk...	Contrasts in Melody....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	Organ recital .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs.	Dramatization .....
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Mystery Man".....	Colonial Network Orch...	"The Victory Program"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady".....	School of the Air.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter".....	School of the Air.....	Five Star News.....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 Ann Hicks, talk	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"...	"John's Other Wife".....	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; or.;	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	vocalists; News	Sports and music.....
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 United We Stand...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway..	Selective Service Regist.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier.....
6:30 "Page One"; music..	Sports Digest; music...	"Musical Rendesvous"...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"...	Lowell Thomas, news....	Boy Scout Week	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance music .....
7:45 "Second Husband" ..	Allen; orch.; songs....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir .....
8:30 Bob Burns' Guests:	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Henry King's Orchestra..
8:45 Drama; Music	Bank; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"...
9:00 "We, the People"...	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quix	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Frank Black, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or...	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing...	Bruins-Canadiens Hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Frank Black, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Game .....
10:30 Jobs for Victory....	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or	Bruins-Canadiens Hockey
10:45 News; sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk..	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"...	Five Star News.....
11:00 News analysis.....	News; music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Ridout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Citizenship Talk .....
11:30 Works of Music:	"Music You Want".....	"St. Louis Serenade";	Ben Young's Orchestra.	Day's End; music.....
11:45 D. Goodman's Or..	"Music You Want".....	Orchestra; songs	Ben Young's Orchestra.	Music; news .....

Dorchester Club Celebrates

The Dorchester Woman's Club will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary tomorrow, honoring past presidents and charter members. A pageant in five episodes, written by Mrs. Varnum Waugh, club historian, and representing important events in the founding and progress of the club, will be presented.

Guests will include officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Boston City Federation and former members of the club also have been invited to attend. The President, Mrs. John W. Gardner, has charge of the event, assisted by Mrs. Melville F. Rogers, Chairman of Entertainment, Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Chairman of Music, and Mrs. Ellsworth J. McLeod, Chairman of the Tea.

Costumes of the Gay Nineties will be worn by those taking part in the program and the music will consist of old-time songs by the Choral Class. Those taking part in the pageant will include Mrs. Waugh, Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, Mrs. Edward A. Lash, Mrs. Alexander Burr, Mrs. George M. Morris, Mrs. W. Irving Brown, Mrs. Wilfred J. Doyle, Mrs. Stewart J. Shaw, and Miss Lillian V. Macdonald.

Following the entertainment, tea will be served and Mrs. John W. Gardner, the President, will cut the birthday cake. Pourers will be Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, Mrs. George R. Clark, Mrs. Maurice G. Luce, and Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—7:10 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.1 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m. "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9:70 or 11.79mc
6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School (Beginners' Class).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School (Advanced Class).
8:00 p. m.—News, Features, Music in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.
WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)
4:55—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, February 10
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.36mc), Mondays through Fridays, Towers News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

W. Newton to Hear Dr. van der Stucken

A talk on world conditions by Dr. Dirk van der Stucken is to be the feature of the program arranged for the meeting of the West Newton Women's Educational Club on Feb. 13 in the Second Church Parish House.

Dr. van der Stucken is the son of the composer, Frank van der Stucken, who was at one time director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. He has traveled extensively in Europe and the Americas, is a professor of languages and history, and has been lecturing on foreign affairs for the past five years. He speaks through the courtesy of the Newton Trust Company and will be introduced to his audience by Mrs. Irving O. Palmer of the Advisory Board of that concern.

Members of the Women's Advisory Committee and officials of the bank, as well as members of the West Newton Community Service Club, have been invited to attend as guests. Mrs. C. Warren Howe, President, will preside.

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Quincy Club Plans All-Day Home Session

The Quincy Woman's Club will hold an all-day American Home Institute tomorrow. At the morning session, which opens at 10:30 o'clock, there will be a food demonstration by a home economics expert, followed by an illustrated lecture on flower arrangements.

In the afternoon there will be a talk by Polly Paine on "Color in the Home," and "The Story of Wall Paper" told by Mrs. Maurice P. Spillane. Mrs. Spillane is Chairman of Preservation of American Antiques, and with Mrs. Edward C. Geehr, House Chairman, is assisting Mrs. J. B. Murray Jackson, Chairman of American Home, in plans for the day.

Luncheon will be sold at noon by Mrs. Carlton Easton, Hospitality Chairman, and her committee.

A special guest will be Mrs. George C. Francis, State Chairman of American Home. Also invited are the chairmen of the American Home Committees of the Atlantic, Squantum, and Wollaston Women's Clubs.

This morning, the Quincy club held the second session in its "School for Gardeners," with Mrs. Franklin Warren Mitchell of Hingham speaking on "Keeping the Garden Upkeep Down."

Mrs. Samuel D. DeForest, Music Chairman, opened her home for a lecture recital by Heinrich Gebhard, preceded by a refreshment hour. Mr Gebhard played compositions of Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt.

'War Degrees' for Harvard Men Who Quit Law School for Army

Harvard Law School has offered to give its graduating seniors "war degrees" if they leave this semester to fight for Uncle Sam.

The school, which had previously joined the parade of American colleges into "blitz education" by putting its degrees on a 27-month basis, said the current third-year men could have their LL.B.'s "at any time" now if they passed special midyear examinations.

These men would ordinarily have to study until June of this year. Similar action has been taken for Harvard College seniors.

The Law School's new 27-month course—intensive enough

30,000 Defense Workers in Boston to Be Fingerprinted and Photographed

Permanent Identification System Planned

Some 30,000 civilian defense workers in Boston, including 12,000 air raid wardens, will be fingerprinted and photographed starting tonight. This marks the beginning in Boston of the establishment of a permanent identification system of all civilian defense volunteers such as has already been undertaken in many of the smaller communities in the state.

Volunteers will be required to furnish information concerning citizenship, marital status, family background, education, employment record, and club affiliations.

Tonight's registration will be at Brighton High School, Mary E. Curley School in Jamaica Plain, Dorchester High School for Girls, and the Robert Gould Shaw School in West Roxbury.

Date of Boston's forthcoming practice blackout was scheduled to be announced tonight following a meeting of the Boston Committee on Public Safety's leading officials with a special blackout committee. At least seven days notice will be given before the practice test is held.

The New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense will aid state and local governments in attaining priorities for purchase of civilian defense equipment such as signal sirens and fire apparatus, Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting Regional Director, announced today.

Mr. Loughlin sent a memorandum to State Defense Councils throughout New England informing them that this service is available.

The Regional Director explained that upon application for assitsance, his office's first duty would be to make certain that local officials had explored every available source of the needed supplies. If the equipment was still found unattainable after such efforts, his office would bring the situation to the attention of WPB authorities.

A wide range of equipment might be obtained by State and local governments, Mr. Loughlin went on. For example, trucks for a city public works department might be of importance to civilian defense in keeping streets in repair. Medical supplies, ammunition for police departments, and equipment for members of auxiliary fire and police services would be included, he said.

Factory and store owners were cautioned today against a heroic "show must go on" policy in time of air raid alarms, unless they have taken proper precautions for protection of employees.

Urging such factories to set up adequate ARP systems, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today made the following 12 recommendations:

1. Be sure every worker knows what he is to do during an air raid. Frequent drills and rehearsals inspire confidence.

2. Management should exercise close control over visitors and over all important information and documents.

3. Don't look only in the sky for fire or explosion causes. The "fifth columnist" is a ground or even an underground worker.

4. Fire is the principal enemy, whether from incendiary bombs, or saboteurs, or however caused. Be especially alert on cold, windy, winter days and nights to have observers inside and outside.

5. Watchmen and guards should be abled-bodied and trustworthy.

6. Air Raid warning signals should be so arranged that the fire, police, health and engineering service workers take their stations with a minimum of disturbance.

7. The public fire, police, medical, utility and engineering services may be too busy to help because of trouble in many locations at the same time. Plants should prepare in advance to be self-sufficient.

8. Fire-fighting equipment should be re-examined as a check on their working condition.

9. Stand by with proper fire extinguishing equipment and be ready to cover and drain, if necessary, inflammable liquids.

10. Stand by to shut down apparatus or machinery that might automatically waste material or clog assembly lines.

11. Army-approved movable camouflage measures should be handled at once and vital services and operations should receive final protection against bomb splinters.

12. During hours of darkness, on first warning those having charge of illumination should prepare for blackout, giving first attention to flares or heat-producing furnaces visible outside, as well as to light-extinguishing problems requiring time.

War Fund Hits $6,705,700 Mark

Announcement that the Greater Boston United War Fund had reached a total of $6,705,700, or 88.2 per cent, as the drive toward the $7,600,000 goal entered its final stages, was made by Maynard Hutchinson, general chairman, at the Boston City Club this noon, where more than 700 volunteer campaigners gathered for the seventh and final "Dutch Treat" luncheon. The campaign now has less than $1,000,000 to go.

Speakers at the luncheon, known as "Former Chairmen's Day," included Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler, President of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils, and Commander Richard B. Stannard, V. C., R. N. R., said to be the only living member of the British Navy who holds the Victoria Cross for this war.

By a Staff Photographer

Winning Posters in Art School "Victory" Contest

Young Waban Artist's Poster Wins 'First' in Victory Class

Think of 130 ways to say "Buy Victory Bonds" and say it artistically, with beauty, design, punch, and movement. Then you'll have a result something like the exhibition of "Victory posters" at the Vesper George School of Art on St. Botolph Street, Boston.

As their initial contribution to the war effort, students of the school participated in a contest to make the best educational posters, suitable for subway or other advertising use, urging the public to buy bonds. The result was approximately 130 dynamic, colorful posters telling in graphic, simple terms the story of American victory.

So impressed with the exhibit was J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, that he has asked the school to send down an assortment for the Committee to use.

Mr. Farley viewed the posters as one of the judges in the contest. Other judges were Channing Frothingham, Jr., Assistant Branch Manager of the National Shawmut Bank, who represented the businessman's viewpoint, and William L. Caffrey, Art Director of H. B. Humphrey Company, who represented the viewpoint of his profession.

The winning poster, done by Dean Waite of Waban, [shown holding poster in photograph at upper left] has the legend "On to Victory—Buy Bonds" against a background showing the silhouette of a battleship with dive-bombers in action overhead. First prize was a $25 victory bond, presented to Mr. Waite by Mr. Farley on behalf of Miss Dorothy H. George, Director of the School, who gave the prizes.

Three $5 books of victory stamps went to Roger Patterson, of Newton; Leon Morgen, of Newark, N. J., and Peter Christopher, of Beverly, Mass., who are shown (left to right) holding their second-prize posters seen in the lower part of the photograph. The two young women (lower left and right) are Peggy Neitsch, of New Bedford, Mass., and Ardella Tiffany, of Medford.

In addition, each of the students participating received a new book for victory stamps with the collection already started by Miss George.

Contests of this kind appear to have a very definite practical use. Miss George remarked that one of the school's graduates is now making camouflage models for the United States Army at Cambridge, Mass. Two others are draftsmen for Pratt & Whitney, who make airplane engines, another, who is at Lowry Field, Colorado, is designing stainless steel fixtures and painting murals for the new Army Photography building; another is making maps, and several others are doing specialized work for the Army.

The poster contest is the first of a series, Miss George said.

Simmons Offers Library Courses

In order to make libraries more accessible to millions of rural Americans, Simmons College has launched a new program of training for county and regional library workers.

Dr. Nina C. Brotherton, Acting Director of the Simmons School of Library Science, announced that three new courses have been added to the curriculum to prepare librarians for this type of work.

She said the courses will be in library organization and administration, in adult education needs of rural citizens, and in methods of reading guidance for boys and girls.

Latest Acknowledged Cash Contributions Amounting to $100 and Upward to the United War Fund

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$5,000—Anonymous.
$2,180—Contribution to the Junior Red Cross by the Boston Public School Children.
$2,000—Frederick A. Flood.
$1,775—Anonymous.
$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Snow, Jr.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge.
$1,200—Anonymous.
$1,150—Dr. and Mrs. John P. Monks.
$1,000—Eastern Racing Association, Inc.; Harris Fahnestock, Jr.
$700—Victor Macomber Cutter; Miss Rosamond Hunt.
$675—Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Worcester.
$660—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pear.
$535—John Nathan.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Erastus B. Badger; Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Cameron; Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Cobb; Dr. and Mrs. Karl T. Compton; Misses Eva D. and Linda E. Corey; Mrs. George J. Hill; Hollis Hunnewell; Mrs. William Lindsey; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Underwood.
$450—Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Sr.
$400—Wilman E. Adams; Francis W. Bird; Miss Ruth M. Gordon; Dr. Fred B. Lund; Miss Teresa L. Merriam; Harry R. Trainer.
$350—Miss Ada L. Comstock; Laura P. Holmes; Hon. and Mrs. Hugh D. McLellan; A. Winsor Weld.
$327—Mr. and Mrs. Harold K. Gross.
$325—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Clark; Dr. Harry Sagansky.
$320—Theodore A. Lothrop.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Beebe; Mr. and Mrs. James N. Clark; Prof. Richard D. Fay; Henry T. Vance.
$285—Dr. Joseph J. Skirball.
$275—William F. Shelley.
$250—Lyman H. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. William Bayne; Dr. Horace Binney; Walter B. Binnian; Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Blake; Horace S. Ford; Mr. and Mrs. A. Oram Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Smith; Dr. and Mrs. George B. Wislocki.
$225—Mrs. William G. Thayer; Miss A. Natalie Jewett.
$200—Calvin F. Allen; Blanche S. Bayrd; Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bennett; Dwight Blaney; Judge Wilfred Bolster; Mrs. C. Christian Born; Mrs. Roland H. Boutwell, 2nd; W. P. Burdett; Mr. and Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman; Mr. and Mrs. David P. Edwards; Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Jr.; Miss Frances Fowler; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hannon; Mrs. Charles F. Hulburd; Edward C. Johnson, 2nd; Dr. and Mrs. Chester S. Keefer; Mrs. David M. Little; Mr. and Mrs. Errol H. Locke; George von L. Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. James Nowell; Dr. and Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle; Mr. and Mrs. Russell F. Riley; Stephen H. Roberts; E. Ray Speare; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thayer; Stephen M. Weld.
$188—Dr. Arthur I. Shain.
$180—The Rev. and Mrs. Angus Dun; Miss Frances Hayward.
$175—O. Kelley Anderson; Pres. and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael; Mrs. Robert P. Clapp; Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Finkel; Dr. William Healy.
$160—Dorothy J. Carter; Prof. George R. Harrison; Mrs. and Mrs. Charles F. Richardson.
$155—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rome.
$153—Dr. William E. Browne.
$150—Miss Hattie F. Abercrombie; Dr. and Mrs. Myles Pierce Baker; Clifford K. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Caskey; Mrs. Charles E. Cotting; Mrs. John C. Dow; Mrs. Walter C. English; Miss Hope Gray; Dr. and Mrs. William J. Hammond; Charles L. Hanson; Mrs. Emma F. Hatch; William Holway Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Cheney C. Jones; Miss Alice La Mothe; Kenneth S. Magoon; Mr. and Mrs. S. Max Nelson; Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Overholt; Dr. and Mrs. Cadis Phipps; Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Pollock; C. S. Robinson, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Saul; Wallace McI. Scudder; Henry L. Seaver; Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart Smith; Randolph F. Tucker; Herbert T. C. Wilson.
$145—Miss Gertrude Townsend.
$140—Miss Margaret Crosby.
$135—Dr. William A. Hinton; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Soule.
$130—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Worthen.
$125—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Aub; Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Beatley; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Biel; Roger B. Conant; Sidney Farber; Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Flood; Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon; David E. Hersee; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hill; Evelyn Hodges; Dr. George Levene; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. MacDonald; the Rev. John B. McCoy; Mrs. Frederick H. Moulton; Robert L. Shewell; Robert S. Wason; Robert W. Williams; Arthur O. Yeames.
$120—Hatherly Foster, Jr.; Dr. William D. Rowland; Frank P. Speare.
$115—Richard S. Winslow.
$110—Mrs. W. E. Houghton; Edward W. Hudson.
$105—Clarence C. Beasley.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. John Abbott; Mrs. Robert Abel; Prof. William P. Allis; Frank C. Babcock; Francis L. Ball; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Barrow; Jay R. Benton; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Blake; Mr. and Mrs. Peter K. Boshco; Miss Frances E. Bowles; Dr. Augusta F. Bronner; Willard D. Brown; Herbert E. Burns; Miss Elizabeth B. Bryant; Francis J. Burrage; John Chipman; Dr. Alfred H. Clifford; John J. and Gertrude F. Crimmings; Mrs. Carl T. Crosby; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Burnham; Miss Susan E. Chapman; Everett A. Churchill; W. D. Clark, Jr.; Henry P. Coolidge; Mrs. Bernice B. Cronkhite; Miss Mabel H. Cummings; Jere Daniell; Laurence G. Dean; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Deilenbaugh, Jr.; John Donnelly; Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Downes; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Draper; C. William Edwards; Carl S. Ell; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fitzpatrick; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Flint; Jane L. Gamble; James C. Hopkins, Jr.; Randall B. Houghton; Nelson W. Howard and Nelson W. Howard, 2nd; Prof. Jerome C. Hunnsaker; D. T. Huntington; William L. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson; Sherman E. Johnson and Jean H. R. Johnson; Prof. Charles S. Joyce; Edward H. Kemerson; Dr. Merrill J. King; Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Littlefield; the Rev. William J. Lowstuter; George P. Lunt; William A. MacCormick; Miss Eliza C. Mitchell; George H. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Don W. Moyer; Prof. James A. Muller; Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Nash; The New Century Club; Henry H. Newell; Norwood Women's Club; Robert F. Nutting; Miss Ethel A. Nye; Mrs. Hugh W. Ogden; John S. Perkins.
$100—Arthur S. Pier; Prof. Charles H. Porter; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pratt; William D. Preston; Mrs. Beata Rank; Donald D. Reynolds; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent L. Rich; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Righter, Jr.; Dr. Grace E. Rochford; Mrs. Sabra H. Sanders, additional; George Scatchard; Thomas K. Sherwood; Allan B. Sloss; Daniel K. Snow; Dr. Merrill C. Sosman; Myles Standish, Jr.; Mrs. Walter R. Stark; Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Stockwell; M. G. Stratton; Allan H. Sturges; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sullivan, Jr.; Clara A. Tompkins; John H. Tower; Mr. and Mrs. William V. Tripp; Frederick W. Vorck; the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh; Mrs. E. Winslow Ware; Hattie W. Waugh; Miss Lucy Wheelock; Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe; Miss Polly Wood.

By Companies and Employees

$17,213—Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, students and employees (First Report).
$15,000—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates (including subsidiaries); Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.
$14,627—First National Bank of Boston and Affiliated Companies employees (First Report).
$9,831—Massachusetts General Hospital employees (First Report).
$7,536—Boston University, all departments, staff, students, and employees.
$6,000—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
$5,170—Boston Young Men's Christian Association employees.
$4,198—New England Deaconess Hospital employees.
$3,640—Massachusetts Memorial Hospital employees.
$3,582—Boston Dispensary employees.
$3,223—Peter Bent Brigham Hospital employees.
$3,200—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company employees (First Report).
$3,082—National Shawmut Bank of Boston employees (First Report).
$3,201—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. employees (First Report).
$2,707—Community Health Association employees.
$2,500—James Sugden Company.
$2,320—Massachusetts Distributors Inc., employees.
$2,315—State Street Trust Company employees.
$1,816—Boston Lying-In Hospital employees.
$1,732—Simmons College faculty, students and employees.
$1,691—The Children's Hospital employees.
$1,680—Pilgrim Trust Company.
$1,634—Family Welfare Society of Boston employees.
$1,472—Robert Breck Brigham Hospital employees.
$1,463—Plimpton Press employees.
$1,453—New England Trust Company employees.
$1,374—Morgan Memorial Cooperative Industries & Storet, Inc., employees (First Report).
$1,373—Radcliffe College staff and employees.
$1,338—Free Hospital for Women employees.
$1,327—Boston Young Women's Christian Association employees.
$1,323—Second National Bank of Boston employees.
$1,302—Eaton & Howard, Inc., officers and employees.
$1,297—Merchants National Bank of Boston employees.
$1,255—Household Finance Corporation of Massachusetts.
$1,231—Meisel Press Manufacturing Company and employees.
$1,207—New England Home for Little Wanderers employees.
$1,199—Estabrook and Company employees.
$1,141—Boys' Clubs Boston employees (First Report).
$1,133—Boston Provident Association employees.
$1,107—Boston Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
$1,066—Wheelock College staff, students and employees.
$1,000—Fiduciary Trust Company.
$934—New England Hospital for Women and Children employees.
$902—Hornblower & Weeks employees.
$887—Waverly Heating Supply Company and employees.
$874—Harvard Trust Company employees.
$845—Women's Educational and Industrial Union employees.
$821—Massachusetts Investors Trust employees.
$790—Household Nursing Association Registry.
$783—Recording and Statistical Corp., employees.
$762—Fiduciary Trust Co., employees.
$750—Johnson Automatics Inc.
$749—Suffolk Savings Bank employees.
$710—Judge Baker Guidance Center employees.
$700—Submarine Signal Company employees.
$688—Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston employees.
$685—Provident Institution for Savings employees.
$674—Katharine Gibbs School, faculty and employees.
$673—Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., and employees.
$601—The Bentley School, personnel and student body.
$600—R. O'Brien & Company, Inc., and employees; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.
$592—Episcopal Theological School staff, students and employees.
$582—Coffin & Burr, Inc., employees.
$576—Frances E. Willard Settlement employees.
$571—Tufts College, staff, students and employees (First Report).
$569—Noble & Greenough School faculty, students and employees.
$566—The Hollaston Mills, Inc., employees.
$561—The First Boston Corporation employees.
$550—Dana Hall Service Fund.
$535—Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
$508—The Boston Floating Hospital employees.
$500—Jackson & Curtis employees; T. Noonan & Sons Company; G. W. Walker & Co.; Waltham Watch Company; West End House Auxiliary.
$459—Beaver Country Day School employees.
$450—New England Baptist Hospital employees (Frst Report).
$445—Boston Museum of Fine Arts employees.
$425—Kidder Peabody & Company employees; Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, employees.
$413—MacGregor Instrument Company employees.
$410—S. Buxbaum Company.
$406—Brimmer & May Private School Pupils, faculty and employees.
$308—White, Weld & Co. employees.
$380—Day Trust Company employees.
$378—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., employees.
$376—Townsend Anthony & Tyson employees.
$373—Brown Brothers Harriman & Company employees.
$365—Pearson Erhard & Company, Inc., officers and employees.
$360—Elizabeth Peabody House Association employees.
$358—Diocesan House employees.
$350—Babson's Reports, Inc.
$349—The Morris Plan Banking Co. of Boston and employees.
$338—Boston Home for Incurables employees.
$335—Burdett College, faculty and staff.
$334—Russell, Berg & Co. employees.
$321—Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., employees.
$320—The International Institute of Boston, Inc., employees.
$307—Hunnewell & Company employees.
$305—House of the Good Samaritan employees.
$300—American Tool & Hockey Company; Boston Professional Hockey Association, Inc., employees; Garland School, faculty and employees; May & Gannon.
$298—Babson's Reports, Inc., employees.
$297—Tucker Anthony & Company employees.
$285—Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston, faculty and students.
$282—R. L. Day & Company employees.
$268—John Hood Company and employees.
$266—Massachusetts Women's Hospital employees.
$264—Boston Chamber of Commerce employees.
$261—Pilgrim Trust Company employees.
$258—Federal National Linen Service Co. and employees.
$253—Hebrew Ladies Home for Aged employees; Stuart School and Stuart Club members.
$251—Florence Crittenton League of Compassion employees.
$250—Eastern Wool Warehouse employees; Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; R. T. Sullivan Co.
$248—East Boston Social Centers Council employees.
$245—Cambridgeport Savings Bank employees; Consolidated Investment Trust employees.
$244—Charles Bonanno Laundry Supply Co. employees.
$243—Merchants Co-operative Bank employees.
$241—Somerset Club employees.
$240—The Keystone Corp. of Boston and employees.
$238—Stone & Webster and Blodgett Inc., employees.
$236—Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., employees.
$228—Workingmen's Co-operative Bank employees.
$225—Shain & Co., Inc.
$213—Community Workshop employees.
$210—Emmanuel College—Sisters of Notre Dame and staff; The Lesley School, faculty and employees.
$208—Boston Young Men's Christian Union employees.
$203—Lincoln House Association, employees.
$200—Children, Incorporated; Frank W. Morse Company and employees; Reliance Co-operative Bank and employees; Soucy & Co.
$195—Tufts College Medical & Dental Schools, staff, students and employees (first report).
$194—Wonder Laundries Co. Inc., employees.
$191—Boston News Bureau, Inc., employees.
$189—Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc., employees; London Harness Co., employees.
$188—Boston Fiduciary & Research Associates.
$181—The College Club employees.
$179—Cambridge Trust Company employees; City Club Corporation employees; Mass. College of Pharmacy faculty, students and employees.
$176—Cambridge Savings Bank employees.
$175—Lawson Machine Tool Company and employees.
$171—Bank of Nova Scotia employees.
$170—North Avenue Savings Bank employees.
$166—Browne & Nichols School, faculty, staff, students and employees.
$165—George Coleman Co., employees.
$164—Huyler's employees.
$163—The Boston City Club employees.
$159—Scott Linotyping Co., employees.
$156—Wildey Savings Bank employees.
$155—Forsyth Dental Infirmary employees; Eliot Savings Bank employees; State Y. M. C. A. employees.
$153—Dana Hall School faculty and employees.
$152—Baldwin & Company and employees; Jewish Memorial Hospital employees.
$150—Burgess & Leith employees; Charles Bonnano Laundry Supply Co.; MacGregor Instrument Company; Wells Memorial Institute employees; Woodland Dairy Co. and employees.
$147—F. S. Emery & Company Inc. and employees.
$146—Harvard Club of Boston employees.
$145—The Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital employees; The Rivers School, pupils and faculty.
$139—Volunteer Co-operative Bank employees.
$138—Miss Farmer's School of Cookery faculty and employees.
$136—Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc. employees.
$134—Chilton Club employees; Grove Hall Savings Bank employees.
$131—George Putnam Fund of Boston employees.
$127—Vincent Memorial Hospital employees.
$125—Brake Shoe & Castings Division, American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company employees; Fisher-Pierce Co. and employees; Timothy Smith Company employees.
$121—Burr, Gannett & Co. employees.
$120—Northeastern Products Incorporated employees.
$119—Olivia James House employees.
$117—Moors & Cabot employees.
$116—Pierce Secretarial School students and faculty.
$115—Mechanics Apron & Towel Co. employees.
$114—American Optical Company employees.
$110—Boston Laundry & Supply Co. employees; Laurino Bros. and employees; Mount Pleasant Home employees.
$108—Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co. employees.
$107—Talitha Cumi Home, employees.
$105—First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Boston employees; Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc. employees; Maverick Dispensary employees.
$104—Fisher Business School, students and employees.
$103—Lake Waban Laundry employees.
$100—Andrews & Goodrich Inc.; Draper Bros. Co.; The East Weymouth Wool Scouring Co.; Frost Insecticide Company; Hub Laundry Co.; Leed's employees; L. G. Marston Co.; Massachusetts Tourist Society; Mount Washington Cooperative Bank; North End Union employees; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co.; United Laundries Co., employees; Visual Education Service, Inc., employees.

"So Now You Jack up the Fares!"

("YOU'RE JUST A BUNCH OF BANDITS AFTER ALL!")

Yes, tomorrow all our passenger customers (except service men on furlough) are going to have to pay 10% more. It's not pleasant news. We realize a lot of people these days have to count their pennies.

A lot of you are eyeing us reproachfully. Let's talk about it.

Keeping a Jump Ahead of the Sheriff

For several years, you'll recall, the Railroads haven't been enjoying especially good times. The Boston and Maine wasn't many jumps ahead of the sheriff when a lot of our bondholders in New England and elsewhere rallied around and helped us reorganize our financial structure. This made it possible for us to have our property in good shape when the war came along.

4,000 More Boys and Gals at Work

It's plain to see that today our *first* job is moving guns and tanks and ammunition and fighting men. The Railroads of this country right now are building 1,000 more locomotives and 125,000 more freight cars. These cost something. Then, too, it's costing us 25% more today than three years ago just to keep passenger cars in safe running condition.

Another thing is that we have about 4,000 more employees than we did three years ago. We need them to handle the increased business and to give you good service. Our total number of employees right now is 15,491.

We pay 13% More—or Else

Late last year the proper public authorities decreed that Railroad wages should be increased. This increase had to be paid —or else.

Our bill for *increased* wages alone this year will be upwards of $3,600,000. Our probable revenue increase from the 10% in passenger fares will be about $800,000. We must get an increase in freight rates to help make up the difference. Incidentally, our total bill for wages in 1941 was $26,009,776.54.

Not a Scheme to Smack You Down

This fare increase, by the way, wasn't thought up after Pearl Harbor or after we found out that tires and automobiles were going to become scarcer and scarcer. When the Railroads petitioned for this increase in fare we knew (regardless of the most optimistic viewpoint as to increases in business) we just couldn't continue to operate on the old basis.

A Railroad has no mysterious way of getting money. It's just like any other business or for that matter just like your personal household. You can't spend more than you take in (and stay out of court or away from bankruptcy.)

So Here Is the Answer to "How Come?"

Your tire shortage, therefore, had nothing to do with the reasons for this increase and we feel very sure that our good friends and customers will realize this after they know the facts. Our "household" expenses have been and are increasing, the same as yours.

So you see we didn't jack up the fares just because we are "a bunch of bandits." We jacked them up because we had to do something to be able to pay increased wages and to pay increased expenses if we wanted to keep the Railroad running. At this time of all times in our country's history, THE RAILROADS MUST NOT FAIL.

Perhaps this is "A Heck of a Way to Run a Railroad" —

BUT—*the Railroad HAS to run*

BOSTON and MAINE

Tangier Rioting Held Axis-Inspired

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The British Consul General in Tangier has lodged a strong protest with General Uriate, commander of the Spanish forces, because of "Axis inspired" riots Feb. 7.

An authoritative source said the protest was made immediately after the disorder took place. Spanish troops were sent to the scene and peace was restored.

This source said the attention of the Spanish Government probably would be drawn to these Axis attempts to embitter relations between Britain and Spain and that the question of compensation for damage no doubt would be raised.

By the Associated Press

Monday, Feb. 9

Riotous factions in Tangier were kept throttled by Spanish Morocco authorities under martial law today after the latest in a chain of mysterious, violent events laid to competition of Britain and Germany for Arab support in the Mediterranean war zone.

The outburst was touched off by the explosion of a time-bomb in a taxi loaded with British diplomatic baggage on a crowded Tangier pier.

The blast killed 14 persons and wounded 36 seriously. The explosion destroyed the taxi, two other automobiles, part of the pier and the Customs House.

Thousands of inhabitants of Tangier, in the Spanish-seized former international zone across the Strait of Gibraltar from Britain's "rock," immediately gave vent to their ire, parading past several foreign missions and Government House with banners saying, "Tangier is Not at War!"

Both the British and the Germans accused each other of intrigue, inciting the Arabs to violence, in their versions of the rioting.

Axis agents were blamed in London, where reports said the riots were prearranged and that some of the demonstrating Arabs arrived on the scene with basketsful of stones to hurl at the British Consulate and business houses.

British Blame Axis Plots

Britons tied the outbursts to Axis efforts to stir unrest among the Moslems all along the Mediterranean shore from the Strait to Suez. One British source said the bomb probably was placed in the luggage of British diplomats with the intention that it go off after reaching the Legation and that the riots probably were organized to place the onus on the British for the dockside disaster.

The German Radio called the riots a mass demonstration of "indignation about the explosion caused by the British" and added:

"It must not be presumed that Spain is accepting this latest British affront lying down. The indignation of the people of Tangier is as great as that of Spain, which is both sick and tired of constantly recurring British provocations."

If Spain allowed it, Germany could use its soil as the jumping-off place for a direct assault on Gibraltar, Britain's guardian of the western Mediterranean, and across the Strait into northwest Africa, threatening South America and the South Atlantic.

Violence in Tangier was listed by observers in Spain at the top of a baffling list of travels by European and Moslem diplomats, charges and countercharges between Britain and the Axis and political tension in Egypt and Turkey.

It came just after the Vichy Government had denied British assertions that Tunisia, bordering Libya on the west, was being used as an Axis North African base and that French merchant ships were carrying war supplies to Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Arab Leaders in Rome

German Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring only last week returned to Berlin from Rome where, diplomatic sources said, he had asked all-out Italian naval support for convoys of German soldiers and materiel being rushed to Libya despite the menace of the British Fleet.

Within the past week, two anti-British Arab leaders, the belligerent, banished Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Rashid Ali al Gailani, former Prime Minister of Iraq, have arrived in Rome from Berlin.

Turkey, which sits an a non-combatant bastion at the eastern end of the Mediterranean—the counterpart of Spain in the West—was reported here as hopeful of remaining non-belligerent after closing down an Axis-controlled Arab organization. Spanish newspapers also give prominence to Berlin reports that Nahas Pasha, the new Prime Minister of Egypt, has warned Britain against meddling in Egyptian internal affairs.

Tangier, a persistent item in German ambitions from the time of Kaiser Wilhelm, has become an increasingly touchy question between Spain and Britain.

Internationalized and demilitarized by agreement of Britain, France and Spain in 1925, a protocol which was adhered to by Italy in 1928, Tangier was summarily occupied by Spanish troops on June 14, 1940. Subsequently the Spanish authorities suppressed all international authority in the zone and ejected the representative of the Sultan of Morocco who technically is the sovereign of all Morocco, including the French and Spanish zones as well as the international zone.

The British have indicated they were letting the question of Tangier rest until after the war but that they were determined to prevent its fortification.

The occurrence at Tangier follows the incident of Fernando Poo, the little Spanish island off Free French equatorial Africa where the Spanish Falangist organ, Arriba, declared on Jan. 17 that a Free French warship entered the port and seized three Axis ships. The Axis press magnified this incident into a trespass by a British warship manned by de Gaullists and said Generalissimo Francisco Franco had protested to London.

Although both the British and Free French denied knowledge of the incident, the British Admiralty admitted a few days later that a warship sent to investigate the German propaganda claim had seized the Italian merchantman Duchessa d'Aosta.

In recent weeks the German and Italian press has claimed that British submarines were responsible for the sinking of at least three Spanish ships. The British Admiralty charged Axis submarines with responsibility for the sinkings in an effort to embitter British-Spanish relations.

Pétain Visit to Franco Not on 'Soon' List

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Feb. 9

The French, in a semi-official denial of Axis reports in Bern, said yesterday there was no immediate possibility of Marshal Pétain's making a visit to Generalissimo Franco of Spain

They said the reports originated from confusion over the visit of Madame Pétain who, accompanied by the Marshal's chief civilian collaborator, Demoulin de Labarthete, is scheduled to go to Spain tomorrow.

Portugal Re-elects President Carmona

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gen. Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona was elected President of Portugal for the fourth time in a quiet election in which his was the only name printed on the ballot. His new term is for seven years.

Thousands of persons filled the streets in holiday attire and military planes dropped leaflets stressing the significance of the re-election.

Senhor Carmona first was elected in 1926 and re-elected in 1928 and 1935. The 1933 Constitution provided a seven-year term.

Empire's Chief of Staff

Wide World

Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke and Aide

Sir Alan, at right, the new Chief of the Imperial General Staff, talks to one of his officers during a visit to the Scottish command. His knowledge of mechanization and gunnery and his ability to direct that knowledge into original channels prompted the men in the service to nickname him the "wizard." He is an outspoken exponent of modern strategy and bold innovation.

Britain's Chief of Staff Looks Every Inch the Part

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Alan Francis Brooke strikes most people as suited for the part of Chief of the Imperial General Staff — highest service chief of all the Empire's armed forces.

If Hollywood ever were to film his biography, the man for the role would probably be Basil Rathbone —at his reticent best.

This angularity of a disciplinarian has inclined many to consider him the new Chief of Staff a martinet in whose nature warmth had little, if any, place.

Such an appraisal is heatedly challenged by his intimates, who say that behind the dwelling upon form, the cold eyes, the close-clipped mustache and the lines of determination in his face, there are an unassuming manner, reserves of good fellowship, a bright sense of humor, and more than a few traits identifying him with a humanity known for its weaknesses and whimsies.

He's devoted to photography and is extremely fond of chocolate candy.

He's an ardent sportsman, reputedly one of the 10 best shots in Great Britain. He's known in the service as a brilliant teacher, with a liking for free discussion, both in and out of the army.

"He's human, all right, but he's not soft or slack," his close friends assert. "When he has a job to do —no matter what—he does it thoroughly, and he expects others to do the same."

Last September General Brooke, then Commander in Chief of the Home Forces of the United Kingdom, was reported as welcoming an attempted German invasion because of the opportunity it would give of "throwing the Nazis back in the sea."

Sir Alan was born in Bagnères de Bigorre, in Southern France, and was educated in a private school at Pau before entering the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich.

He served in France and Belgium during the first World War, with the Royal Artillery which he entered in 1902. A DSO, he was mentioned in dispatches on seven occasions in recognition of his distinguished services.

Artillery has been the chief interest of his military career, and he has been responsible for notable advances in this branch of war. The barrage map for directing artillery fire was his invention.

He won recognition for what has been termed masterful direction of the Second British Army Corps against the Nazi mechanized forces in the Low Countries in 1940.

Back from Flanders only a short while, he set out again for France, later escaping from St. Nazaire in a small boat. It was a tight squeeze, for the Nazi heat was terrific.

General Brooke is an outspoken exponent of modern strategy and bold innovation. He has warned from time to time that the possibility of a German invasion of Britain has by no means been eliminated.

The nation had it from no less an authority than Prime Minister Winston Churchill that General Brooke's gifts were extraordinary. Mr. Churchill asserted last February that he had the "greatest confidence in Sir Alan."

Russians Advance in Donets Across Mine-Sown Fields

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP)—German troops laid vast fields of land mines in the Donet Basin today in a futile attempt to halt the advancing forces of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, Soviet dispatches reported today.

One mine field nearly two miles long was discovered and Soviet sappers cut five lanes through it. At another point, the Russians said they extracted 2,600 antitank mines buried beneath the snow.

Despite these and other obstacles, the Russians swept three more Donets villages clear of the Nazis.

Eighteen other populated places were captured on the Central Front as the Russians pressed toward Smolensk. Heavy artillery was said to have destroyed 10 German planes on the ground near the front lines.

[Berlin's version of the fighting claimed that the Red Army lost several thousand men killed and more than 1,000 prisoners in heavy fighting for 14 days on the Donets Basin.]

Rear Line Destruction

While front-line news was scarce, Russian dispatches told of rear-line destruction by the Red Army from Sevastopol to the northwestern sector beyond Kalinin.

Russian scouts slipped through heavy German lines at one point and blew up an antitank post killing ten Germans.

In the past four days, Sevastopol artillery and planes have smashed nine Nazi artillery batteries hurling shells into that besieged Crimean naval base, the Russians claimed.

On the Southwestern Front, the Russians said 20 members of the First Rumanian Division had surrendered with their junior officers, complaining of treatment from the German command. The Russians said the Rumanian captives fought German prisoners. They complained that the German commanders had assured them of artillery and German infantry support which did not materialize.

On the Kalinin Front northwest of Moscow, a guerrilla detachment led by a "grandfather" attacked a German rear-guard detachment killing 179 officers and men, capturing five antitank guns and other materiel.

American-Made Planes

The Russians were using American-made planes against German battalions whose massed artillery has lost its sting.

The American-made planes were said to be operating on various sections of the long-snowbound front.

The assertion that the celebrated German artillery no longer was a factor in the Donets and Ukraine fighting came from Col. G. Nadysev, who said the ammunition furnished each battery had been cut down until the mass fire which usually preceded an infantry attack had been eliminated.

Nazi 'No. 1 Builder' Killed

BERLIN, From German radiocasts, Feb. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Fritz Todt, who, according to German reports was killed in an air crash on the Eastern Front, was builder of the Siegfried Line and until now in supreme charge of the engineering of German defenses on the Russian front.

He was a close collaborator of Adolf Hitler's since the very beginning of the Nazi movement and also was Minister of Munitions. His gigantic operations earned him the unofficial title of "Germany's No. 1 builder." He had been on the Eastern Front since the beginning of the campaign against Russia.

As director of all German construction, Major General Todt was the builder of the German defenses which the Russians have been smashing for two months.

Early in the Nazi regime he was commissioned to build the famous system of superhighways which crisscrossed Germany and which proved of great importance in Germany's plan for motorized warfare.

A few months before the outbreak of the war in 1939 he was assigned the task of building the Siegfried Line, or West Wall, facing France and the Low Countries.

With the outbreak of the war he headed the large corps of construction workers who moved up close behind the armies to rebuild the roads and bridges which the High Command needed to transport the great stores needed in its drive through France.

In the war against Russia his corps had been given a similar task. In March, 1940, he was made Minister of Munitions.

Herr Todt had high party rank and in 1939 was made a major general in the Air Force in recognition of his having formed the so-called "air defense, zone west." His road construction in 1938 won him the German version of the Nobel Prize.

When the German Army invaded the Lowlands and France in the spring of 1940, Organization Todt, which was in supreme command of Germany's building industry, adopted a lightning technique for repairing roads, laying out airfields and building defense positions in the newly-occupied countries.

'Key Man'

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—British officials said last night the passing of Maj. Gen. Fritz Todt meant the elimination of a key man from the Nazi war machine.

"The Germans are sure to miss him when they come up against some new big problem of construction or organization" said one source.

Britons acknowledged General Todt's skill in the swift handling of transport problems, particularly in Russia where his immense army of civilian workers kept on the heels of the troops, changing over battered Russian railway lines to standard German width and putting broken bridges back in use.

Flight to India Aided by Tom-Tom 'Telegraph'

Frank Noel, Associated Press photographer who spent five days in a lifeboat with 27 other survivors after their ship was sunk Jan. 15 in the Indian Ocean by a Japanese submarine, describes his experiences after reaching Calcutta, after a hazardous plane trip from Sumatra.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9 (Wide World)—My three-day flight from a Sumatra village to Calcutta got a jittery start in a Dutch plane that made an unscheduled stop at about the same time the jungle tom-toms beat an air-raid alarm.

Mountain spotters said that a Japanese plane had been sighted toward the sea.

The plane's crew fled to the protection of a mangrove swamp, but I was not greatly concerned after having spent days on the Malaya front.

I had been hustled aboard the plane with two salvaged cameras after explaining my predicament to the crew. If they had not taken me after I landed from the lifeboat, I would have had to cross the island on foot or gone to Batavia and tried to reach Singapore from there.

Game of Hide-and-Seek

The air trip developed into a constant game of hide-and-seek with Japanese planes conducting extensive reconnaissance over Sumatra and smaller islands off the West Coast.

Once we landed at an unimportant, undefended village where the fires still were burning from a bombing and machine-gunning raid earlier in the day. The pilot decided that it was too dangerous to spend the night there, so continued on up the Sumatra shoreline to a sheltered cove protected on three sides by jungle-covered cliffs.

It was a dangerous landing in waters filled with coral rock, any one of which could have ripped the hull apart. We spent the night in the plane, consuming canned rations and playing cards with the aid of a shaded flashlight. We feared to go ashore in the swamps.

At dawn we took off again, following the steep coastline up the island. At mid-morning we picked up a radio message which, decoded, told of heavy Japanese bombing of an oil terminal across the island.

Heard on Jungle "Telegraph"

At the next landing the village magistrate said he had received the same message via jungle "telegraph." Though the village was without radio or wire communication, it received the war news steadily by tom-tom.

While flying only about 200 feet above the sea we sighted an enemy plane far to the rear, but escaped detection by climbing quickly into the clouds and flying blind for 90 minutes.

When we dipped down to see if all was clear, a rocket went up from the island to indicate the enemy still was about, so we ducked into the clouds again until a second rocket told us it was safe to land.

Upon alighting we learned that two Japanese flights had been overhead photographing and testing the anti-aircraft defenses. We enjoyed a good night's sleep in the home of a wealthy resident who had fled the danger zone, and enjoyed a swim in his shark-proof swimming pool.

Off again at dawn, we skimmed the jungle top and then roared over endless rice fields. The natives fled into the jungle as we hedge-hopped over their straw huts, but several water buffalo actually tried to charge us.

Approaching the great city of Rangoon on the tip of Burma, we picked up news of a heavy raid there, and as we circled the harbor we saw the damaged docks, blackened warehouses and sunken ships.

While we were refueling, the blast of near-by ships warned of another raid. A speedboat rushed us to a place of safety on the river, from where we watched the American volunteer air fighters turn back two waves of bombers before the Japanese finally reached their objective. One bomber crashed with its full load of explosives, causing a terrific blast.

We took off as soon as possible on our last 650-mile hop to Calcutta. Arriving here we found full-scale air-raid protection in force. The City's famous white buildings are blackened and the stores sandbagged. Trenches crisscross the parks.

I learn from reliable sources that nearly a half-million residents already have fled the city, but Calcutta's barefoot man in the street still is ignorant of bombers. Refugees who have experienced air attacks elsewhere predict that there will be a panic and heavy casualties if the Japanese come. Calcutta is less than four hours' flying time from their Thailand bases.

Hundreds of sacred cattle roaming free in the streets constitute a serious problem. It is speculated, however, that the Indians' present lukewarm attitude toward war might change abruptly if some of the cattle were killed by bombs.

MacArthur's Forces Wipe Out Japanese Suicide Battalion

WITH GEN. MacARTHUR'S FORCE IN WESTERN BATAAN PENINSULA, Feb. 5 Delayed. (AP)—American and Filipino troops today annihilated the main force of a Japanese suicide battalion of 300 picked soldiers who landed from the sea some time tgo.

American tanks paved the way for the final mopping up, mowing down trees with gunfire, smashing underbrush and then blasting the Japanese out of their fox hole trenches.

The Japanese had landed behind the Americans' left flank, apparently aiming at cutting communications and sabotaging supplies.

The few surviving Japanese fled to the edge of a cliff sloping sharply toward the sea. There the invaders were cornered.

The writer was on the main battleground when the final shots were fired driving the last stubborn Japanese from their hiding places, into the brush a few yards away from the China Sea. American and Filipino infantrymen followed them.

The fighting was typical of the bitter warfare waged in the jungle areas of Bataan, where ground is contested inch by inch.

The Japanese continued futile resistance to the end with tenaciousness which was finally overcome by the relentless forward surge of the Americans and their allies.

One of the prisoners captured carried a message from Lieut. Col. Tsunehiro addressed to Lieut. Gen. Naoki Kimura, commanding the 16th division and to the Emperor of Japan:

"We are surrounded by the enemy and it is becoming doubtful whether our forces can collect enough strength to hold out.

"Our unit has suffered 152 casualties, reducing its fighting strength such an extent that maintaining our position becomes precarious . . . our ammunition and food supplies are low . . Banzai!"

This morning Capt. C. A. Crome, husky South Carolinian with his arm in a sling, shouted in his fog horn voice:

"Surrender, we've got you surrounded."

The answer came back in perfect English:

"Nerts to you, Joe."

So Captain Crome ordered the tanks into action.

The Japanese landed at night time in small boats on the tip of one of the many points sloping from the Bataan Mountains into the ocean. They had orders to advance up a narrow roadway winding through the trees to the main north-south road in Western Bataan and to cut this artery between the American front lines and the rear positions.

The Japanese failed completely in their mission, never advancing within four miles of the main road. Soon after they landed American mortars plastered the tip of the landing point and American infantry and Filipino Scouts rushed from the highway to check the Japanese advance. They cornered the Japanese in an area approximately 125 yards square with a winding roadway through the middle. The Japanese had their back and flanks on rocky cliffs dropping down to the China Sea. When infantry contact had been established, American mortars had to cease firing.

General MacArthur's troops fanned out with Americans on the flanks and Filipinos in the center and began their creepingly slow advance.

The Japanese meanwhile dug frantically into fox holes two feet wide and four feet deep and in a network of trenches around the bases of trees. Others climbed trees and began sniping.

In these stages of the fighting tanks couldn't be used because the roads were covered by Japanese land mines and antitank guns. The trees were so close together hand grenades could not be thrown.

The day before yesterday in the afternoon the tanks went in and after several hours knocked out two machinegun nests beside the road. The majority of land mines had been removed by the infantry. Discus-shaped mines which the Japanese hurled failed to blow the tracks off the tanks or do any damage other than jarring the crews.

The tanks were back all day yesterday, knocked out a Japanese 37mm. gun and went back in at 8 a. m. today when they thoroughly combed the now flattened and scarred battlefield, shooting down Japanese who attempted to escape by jumping from trench to trench. In one long trench the tanks machinegunned 34 of the enemy.

At 1 p. m. the tanks returned to their outpost only 25 yards from the edge of the battlefield. Crew members and a bunch of boys from Wisconsin, many of them college graduates, climbed sweat-covered from the tanks and reported they had not lost a man, had broken the enemy resistance and had pushed the survivors into the thickets bordering the cliff where the infantry was pursuing them.

High-Altitude Bombing Fails?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — High-altitude bombing of cities has proved a failure in the opinion of the German High Command, and that is why London and other British cities no longer are subjected to mass raids by Nazi bombers miles above them, according to W. B. Courtney, Aviation Editor of Collier's Weekly, who returned from making a survey of German air power shortly before war was declared.

"German air strategists," he writes in the current issue of the magazine, "in spite of the destruction they have caused in London and Coventry, in Southampton and Belgrade, and in spite of the shellacking they themselves have taken in Bremen, Kiel, and elsewhere, believe that high-altitude bombing has failed as a means of bringing wars to a conclusion.

"They have come to the opinion that the race of air designers and builders to 'get on top' is the wrong tack, that merely to provide advantage in personal combat in the upper air is really a side-tracking of greater values, because the most emphatic striving must be toward precision in bringing the air cargo of destruction to its objective on the ground.

"German airmen are convinced that their air blitz on England in the autumn of 1940, the winter of '40-'41, and the early spring of 1941, did not achieve destruction of military objectives, crippling of industrial background, or weakening of civilian morale commensurate with the enormity of the effort—with the gross wastage of planes and equipment, the fantastic cost of the bombs dropped, the gigantic and back-breaking home industrial effort necessary to sustain the blitz."

As a result of this German belief, Courtney reports, only two types of military planes are now in mass production in Germany, both combat planes—a pursuit and a Stuka dive bomber.

Serbian Patriots Reported Gaining Bulgarian Support

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 7, Delayed (AP)—German misfortunes in Yugoslavia continue to mount, an informed source said today.

This informant said several Bulgarian divisions sent into Serbia to relieve German garrisons have deserted and joined Serb patriots under Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, Yugoslav War Minister.

These defections were said to have forced the Germans to delay departure of their troops badly needed on the eastern front.

Additional advices reaching Istanbul said that the Bulgars had derailed a German troop and supply train on the vital Belgrade-Nis railroad, killing 260 Nazi officers and men.

In still another instance of sabotage, a Croatian aluminum factory was reported badly damaged recently and its output reduced by a half.

Army Schooling Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation permitting the Army to detail officers and enlisted men as students as technical, professional and educational institutions.

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Cripps: Aid Soviet and Win the War; Masaryk: Aid Russia and Win Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The western democracies must find a way to co-operate with Soviet Russia in the postwar world under the rule of "live and let live," allowing Russia to work out its own salvation, in the operation of Dr. Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile.

Dr. Masaryk, son of the founder of the Czechoslovak state which throughout its existence maintained close relations with Moscow, expressed his views in an address before the annual dance of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Hotel Astor Feb. 7.

"I feel very strongly," he declared, "that the western democracies by having a definite program and by truly adhering to the beautiful fundamental foundations which made America and the British Empire possible, at the same time allowing Russia to find salvation in her own way and not interfering with her, and not allowing her to interfere with our way of living, will find the way for a lasting co-operation.

"Russia is our ally, and the flower of Russian youth, which in a surge of selfless patriotism is giving its life for the common good, cannot be disregarded or considered as inferior."

The fact that the democracies are battling Communism, fostered by the Comintern, in their own lands, should not stand in the way of co-operation with Russia, Dr. Masaryk held, arguing that if the democracies and Russia could turn to the rule of "live and let live," no insurmountable difficulties would be encountered.

"I know only too well from personal experience how much mistrust and how much misunderstanding there has been in our dealings with Russia," the Czech leader added. "There are people who suddenly, after Russia's unprecedented successes, are busy trying to find an explanation for their former lack of understanding and who are ready even to compromise certain fundamentals. I can tell you again from personal experience that the present rulers of Russia have no respect for people who are temporarily ready to make concessions at a cost of deviating from their justified convictions."

Dr. Masaryk held that a federated Europe, with an economic union design under the leadership of the English-speaking nations, should take the place of the "overtariffed sovereign states," but added that "the small nations must be masters of their own souls."

Anglo-Soviet Appeal Is, 'Sabotage Hitler'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Commission has called on "enslaved Europe to sabotage Hitler's war machine," the BBC announced in a news program recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station.

The message appealed to the working men and women of the occupied countries to do everything in their power to slow down the lathes and machines.

BRISTOL, Eng., Feb. 9 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, told an audience today that if the United Nations were victorious the Soviet Union would be the strongest European power and "they are likely to end the war sitting in Berlin."

There is a great deal to be admired in Communism, Sir Stafford said, but "much as I admire many of the policies of the Soviet Union, I think we shall make a much better job of reconstruction in Europe if we have a share in it as well."

Sir Stafford said he was convinced the Russians had no desire to interfere with other European governments.

"They have an immense task of their own," he continued, "and with the devastation of millions of acres and hundreds of towns their task is going to be all the greater."

He spoke for the second consecutive day before Bristol audiences. Previously he had said that Germany's defeat within a year was possible but that it depended on American and British help for the Russians.

Hits Complacency

In two addresses yesterday, Sir Stafford stressed the urgency for Britain to increase its war production and cast off a complacency he said he had noticed since his return from Russia a few weeks ago.

"There now stands between Hitler and a certain and not too delayed defeat," Sir Stafford said in a radiocast, "the chance that he may be strong enough to renew his offensive."

If he does strike, the former Ambassador predicted, it will be a blow for the Caucasus' oil in April, "a new and terrific blitz planned with the meticulous care of the German," and "the most critical stage of the whole war."

Russian Sacrifices

Both through the radiocast and an address here ran the theme of contrast between Russian sacrifices, in which nothing is spared from the war effort, and the skeptical attitude of some Britons toward the U. S. S. R.

"There is every chance of Germany being defeated by this time next year," Sir Stafford declared, but he warned that neither Britain nor the United States could afford to fail in helping Russia prepare for a Nazi spring campaign.

Of Britons still dominated by the "old fear complex" toward Russia, he said, they "must not be allowed to influence our relations with Russia in a negative direction . . . either we have a partnership with Russia in the reconstruction of Europe or we plunge the world again into chaos."

Sir Stafford urged an immediate, clear statement of the United Nations' aims.

"Delay," he cautioned, "will add to the suspicions between this country and the Soviet Union—suspicions which have not because of their historical foundation completely disappeared.

"It seems to me high time that some leading government of the world, and none better than the British, should give an indication in terms far more definite and precise than those of the Atlantic Charter of what is going to happen if the Allies are victorious, as they will be."

Sir Stafford praised the Russians for tolerating nothing which interferes with the war effort.

"Hoarders of food, black marketeers and other saboteurs who try to take advantage of the difficult conditions of the country are given short shrift," he said. "It is difficult for Russians to understand the tolerance shown in this country to these 'fifth comumnists.'"

Increased Production Asked

Sir Stafford ended his radiocast with an appeal for increased production.

"Every hour by which we can shorten the war will mean saving hundreds of lives and the suffering of millions," he said. "The cry goes all over the world, 'How long?' Each of us can give the answer through our united efforts."

In his earlier speech Sir Stafford attacked particularly those people who shy away from full co-operation with Russia.

"Such people must not be allowed to influence our relations with Russia in a negative direction," Sir Stafford asserted. "Either we have a partnership with Russia in the reconstruction of Europe or we plunge the world again into chaos.

"One reason I was anxious to get back to this country from Russia was to impress that urgent need upon the people of Great Britain."

He said that Stalin personally had "selected the moment to strike back at the Germans, holding his forces until he judged the moment was right, in spite of the growing urgency of the threat to Moscow.

"The judgment in the point of time and place was absolutely cardinal to the turn of the event and will in my view go down in history as the decisive decision which will lead to ultimate defeat of Hitler."

Italian King Tours Southern Provinces

ROME, Feb. 9—Andi Agency to AP—King Victor Emmanuel spent the past week touring Italy's southern provinces and his itinerary included cities which have been targets of British raids.

Taranto, Brindisi, Crotone and Lecce were among the places he visited. His tour, the Fascist press maintained, provided proof "that the people who breathe the air of the most decisive battle that the world has had are compactly united in the Fascist revolution."

The King was said to have traveled in an open touring car despite cold weather.

Soviet Industry

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP) — Ivan Sedin, Commissar of the oil industry, said yesterday the industry met all of Russia's 1941 requirements for production and would continue to grow even under the conditions of war.

Writing in the party newspaper, Pravda, Mr. Sedin asserted that a series of improvements in refining processes is making it possible for Russians to obtain high octane gasoline for aircraft out of practically every sort of petroleum obtainable in the U. S. S. R.

AEF on Review in Ireland

Associated Press Radiophoto

First Inspection 'Over There'

Upper: After a 10-mile march, with fighter planes winging overhead and the band playing American tunes, United States troops in Northern Ireland drew up for inspection by Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, their commander, at an unidentified town. It was the first review since the arrival of the second AEF vanguard. Lower: General Hartle (in dark uniform) shown as he inspected his troopers. Pictures were radioed from London to New York.

Big German Force Needed in Belgium

By David Walker

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 9 — There are at the moment 120,000 German troops occupying Belgian territory, only a small proportion having been withdrawn for the needs of the Eastern front, declares a French officer, who has just succeeded in making his escape to Portugal. The officer went on to explain to this correspondent that in addition to these, there is a minimum of 8,000 police troops in civilian clothes.

It is estimated that there is at present one German for each eight Belgian civilians.

Some 300,000 Belgian workers, due to famine, have left to work in enemy territory.

Vegetables Costly

The food situation is bad, though not so bad, for example, as that in Greece. For instance, the bread ration is half a pound daily. A family of eight, with which this officer hid for four months, managed to obtain two pounds of meat weekly.

Vegetables are still plentiful, but expensive—cabbage, potatoes, and carrots cost this officer 80 Belgian francs daily and are therefore beyond the reach of the poor. Fish are unobtainable even in Antwerp for the simple reason that all fishing is now forbidden.

In the early days after the defeat of the Belgian Army, fishing vessels which left the Belgian coast had not returned. Finally all fishing was prohibited

There is still a "black market" for meat, which was controlled by German junior officers. Another black market deals mainly in copper.

All civilians were forced to give up copper and other scrap, the amount being fixed in relation to the taxes.

Metal as Currency

Hence copper and scrap iron are now being used as currency by the poor at an average rate of 40 Belgian francs a pound, while at the same time large quantities of both are being hidden altogether, though it becomes a dead loss for the owners.

This officer stated that when British raids occur there is no longer any sounding of warning sirens. He happened to be near by when British bombers arrived over a factory. The first bomber itself sounded a siren, at which all the workers took refuge. The bombers then destroyed the factory.

There is a highly complete organization for saving British pilots, who were immediately directed to certain addresses from which, in a matter of days they were again heading by sea to Britain.

The general impression as to the morale of the German troops of occupation was that is was low among the seniors, though still high among the juniors.

The officer himself everywhere received the fullest co-operation in making his way across France to Portugal. Market rates for such a trip appear to be at present 300 francs, from Occupied to Unoccupied France, and 2,000 francs across the Pyrenees; while a guaranteed trip through Spain to Gibraltar is now 4,000 francs.

Nazis Seek Supply Of Explosive Base

ISTANDUL, Turkey, Feb. 6, Delayed (AP)—The possibility that the Germans may be experiencing a shortage of acetone, a chemical used in preparation of a basic explosive, cordite, is suggested in an advertisement appearing in the Belgrade newspaper Novoreme.

The first copy of this paper to arrive in Istanbul from the Yugoslav Capital since Jan. 19 because of snow-blocked communications, carried an advertisement from a German firm offering to buy chestnuts in any quantity.

Synthetic acetone is made from chestnuts.

Churchill Too Busy, London Paper Says

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Sunday Times has demanded the appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister, declaring "Mr. Churchill is trying to do too much."

Indicating that Cabinet changes this past week concentrating direction of war production under the supervision of Lord Beaverbrook were not enough, the paper said:

"Our fortunes have receded so markedly of late that the uphill road ahead now appears to be long indeed. The Prime Minister must conserve his energy. In the long run it will pay him, and therefore us, to carry the stone less."

Iran-Vichy Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The British Radio quoted a Vichy message as stating that "Iran has informed the French Government that it is recalling its representative in Vichy."

213 Axis Planes Lost in Month

LONDON (BPS)—The Axis lost a total of 213 planes in air combat, by antiaircraft fire, or on the ground during January, 1942, according to latest official figures.

Of these losses, 113 were inflicted in the Singapore area, 95 in the Middle East, and the others in scattered areas of the anti-Axis fronts.

Seven enemy ships were sunk, damaged or set ablaze in the North Sea and off the Atlantic Coast; 15 were sunk or damaged in the Mediterranean, and 52 Japanese vessels of all types were sunk or damaged in the Far East during the month. Among these latter boats were merchant ships, supply vessels, oil tankers, five cruisers, two destroyers, and numerous troop transports.

The Bomber Command operated on 20 nights, while the RAF as a whole was active on 11 days and 20 nights. Emden was the month's main target, being visited on seven occasions, while Bremen, Hamburg, and Munster were attacked twice each. Brest has been less heavily raided on 12 nights, Boulogne four, Cherbourg and St. Nazaire three times. Six daylight sweeps across the Continent were carried out by British fighter aircraft.

In the Middle East 65 attacks have been directed against 19 targets, with 17 raids on Tripoli, 12 against Halfaya, and eight around Buerat Elhsu. Throughout the Far East, 43 air assaults were made against 23 land targets.

The German air force bombed Britain on only 12 nights, and none of these attacks was comparable to the RAF's own raids on Germany.

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Postwar Prosperity: Co-operation Vital

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — How united action by Government, private industry, and labor can produce a postwar prosperity and security such as the United States has never before experienced, is outlined in detail in the National Resources Planning Board's report to Congress.

A carefully prepared and long-range program to meet the future social and economic needs of the nation has been placed before Congress by the Planning Board and its proposals go well beyond vague hopes.

They may or may not all be well conceived but they are specific and far-reaching and their objective is to carry America through the transition of war to peace with the least possible dislocation.

It is the conviction of the Planning Board that this transition can be followed by virtually full employment and a soundly based prosperity.

The plans to achieve this end envisage a planned and integrated action by the Federal Government, the State Governments, private management, and organized labor not hitherto attained.

At many points the plans themselves raise deeply controversial political points but it should be understood that they do not represent anything like final decisions since they can be implemented only if and when Congress and other elected representatives approve.

But the ambitious projects advanced by the Federal planners are significant for two reasons. They significantly indicate the direction in which the Administration is thinking, since the NRPB is the planning arm of the White House itself, and they offer a set of principles and proposals for critics who disagree with them to improve.

The Board submits the conclusion that the main lines "to be explored and developed as elements of a postwar program are clear" and the following represents a detailed summary of the Board's latest proposals under its own headings:

Plans for Demobilization: The demobilization of the armed forces must be as carefully planned as their recruitment. Much more thought should be given to the problem of timing of demobilization than has hitherto been believed necessary. The defense and war programs have involved tremendous efforts to develop new skills and trained personnel for a great variety of industrial activities. The same procedures might be adapted to preparing men, while still in the armed forces, to assume jobs in industry when they are released from the Army and Navy.

Perhaps the idea of a "dismissal wage or allowance" for those employed in industry is also applicable to demobilized men from the armed forces.

Any hasty curtailment of war production may have severe repercussions through the entire economy of the nation. The transition should be gradual both in demobilizing the nation's man power and in demobilizing its industrial power.

Plans for Private Enterprise: Private enterprise must be encouraged to think in terms of a high level economy. The industrial opportunities for tomorrow can be of unprecedented magnitude. Private industry must be prepared to participate in these opportunities.

The requirements of the war program in terms of battleships and bombers are relatively simple when compared to the multifarious demands of the American consumer in peace times. But some gauges of that demand can be discovered to assist those who seek to gear production to a peacetime market.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is making consumer spending studies through sampling techniques as a means of obtaining current data reflecting trends in consumer purchases as well as effects of the defense and war programs. These studies indicate potential demands for all kinds of goods when priority restrictions are removed.

It would be desirable to expand the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in studying the volume of private investment in productive plant to aid private enterprise in the formulation of long-range budgets of capital plant expansion to meet expanded consumer needs and help maintain a high output peacetime economy.

A major change in the distribution of industry may result from the location of new war industries.

The role of Government in relation to the provisions of new demands on private enterprise will continue to be an important factor. New forms of assistance and co-operative action between Government and business will be needed in the post-defense period.

Plans for Public Activities: There are many opportunities for Government—Federal, State, and local—to aid private business in major fields of activity and investment where only new laws, new procedures, and new funds can unlock the door. Public action must be planned to meet general public needs but those needs which are met by private enterprise reduce by just that amount the remaining load on the Government.

Among the major possibilities of new activities, the Planning Board offers detailed suggestions for improvements and facilities in the fields of urban conservation and development, rural works and land use, drainage basin developments comparable to the TVA, new transportation, conservation and better use of coal, oil, and water power, and expansion of public service activities including medical care, education, and recreation.

Plans for Security: Unemployment arises from social and economic factors and not from an individual's own failings. Work relief, general relief, and old-age assistance have been our answer to the challenge of dependency. Tomorrow the nation must plan the maximum utilization of its man power. If we do so, we may look forward to a minimum of dependency upon general public welfare measures. We wish to use all who are capable of and available for work in our national productive effort.

There will continue to be some unemployment. We shall not wish to stop the technological development capable of bringing us higher levels of output. The immediate labor displacement will have to be cared for until it can be reabsorbed elsewhere.

Whether employed, partially employed, or unemployed, every family is in need of certain indispensable requirements of food, shelter, clothing, and other comforts. We shall be able to provide them in the postwar period. We must plan to do so.

Plans Affecting Labor Force: We have suggested the types of measures necessary to a basic underpinning of the standards of living of our people. Above those minima is the good life which is sought by all. If this objective is to be achieved, we must give serious attention to the study of living and working conditions. What are proper working conditions? What are proper wage rates? What are sufficient working hours? How do we secure democratic participation of working people in deciding these important matters? How do we establish labor relations with management which will secure the public interest? How do we retain the advantages of competition and yet establish a degree of orderly relationship in the labor market?

Plans for Financing: The public expenditures required to rebuild America, to provide needed social services, and to maintain full employment can, the Planning Board concludes, be provided for out of the enormous incomes which the full utilization of the nation's rich productive resources, material and human, makes possible.

The costs of producing this income are merely payments to ourselves for the work done. There is not—there cannot be—any financing problem which is not manageable under a full employment income.

From a $100,000,000,000 income we can raise large tax revenues—large enough to service any level of debt likely to be reached and to cover all other governmental outlays—and still retain for private expenditures more than we had left in former years under a $70,000,000,000 income with lower taxes. Taxes are merely one way of paying for social services and public improvement projects which are needed.

But it is not necessary or desirable under all circumstances to finance all public expenditures from taxes. Whether taxes should equal, fall short of, or exceed expenditures must be decided according to economic conditions.

Plans for State, City and Regional Participation: The opportunity in the postdefense period to build a better America is an opportunity for every part of the country as well as for the nation as a whole. It calls for plans and action programs not only on the national level, but also by regions, states, communities, private citizens, local enterprises and professional groups.

Each area can look ahead to participation in the national post-defense effort previously outlined; new housing, power and rural electrification, expanded highway, railroad and airport facilities, reclamation and conservation projects, new industries, adequate educational, health, welfare, nutritional, recreation and cultural facilities and services. What post-war developments each area can undertake will depend on its needs and the ingenuity and foresight with which it places the use of its resources to provide for them.

Canada No Haven for Tire Buyers; You Have to Show Need in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 9 (AP)—United States tourists may buy all the tires they need in Mexico—but they have to take their old ones back to the border to prove they really needed the new ones.

Under this arrangement, already in effect, border inspectors examine the old tires to make sure they cannot be repaired. Once satisfied of this, the tourist is permitted to take the new ones out.

A. R. Khan, Assistant Collector of Customs at Laredo, Texas, said the tires may enter the United States duty-free. He held that they could be included under the law allowing a tourist to import $100 of goods without paying duty.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (CP)—Supplies Controller Alan H. Williamson yesterday denied reports "in certain United States newspapers" that tires may be bought in Canada more easily than in the United States.

"Anyone who comes to Canada expecting to buy a tire or tube which he could not legally purchase in the United States will be disappointed," Mr. Williamson said in a statement.

"The Canadian tire regulations were imposed at the same time as those of the United States and are every bit as severe."

Under the present Canadian system no new tires, tubes, or casings may be sold except to persons or organizations whose services are deemed essential."

C. I. O. Produces Figures To Justify Wage Rises

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations contended yesterday that "sharply rising living costs" gave economic justification for wage increase and union security demands by its unions.

The Economic Outlook, C. I. O. publication, said that "living costs are up 12.1 per cent since August, 1939, 9.8 per cent of this in the past year, and are expected to climb another 15 to 20 per cent by the end of 1942."

In New U. S. Navy Commands

Associated Press

Herbert F. Leary **William A. Glassford, Jr.**

Vice-Admiral Leary has been placed in command of the combined naval forces of the Australian-New Zealand area, with the title "Commander Anzac Forces." Vice-Admiral Glassford is in command of the newly designated "United States Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific." Both will serve under Admiral Thomas Hart.

Leary Commands Anzac Area; Glassford Directs Southwest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Navy announced in a communique on Feb. 7 that the combined naval forces of the Australian-New Zealand area had been placed under command of Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, with the title of "Commander, Anzac Forces."

The communique also announced a new naval command, designating forces which formerly made up the Asiatic Fleet, as the "United States Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific."

Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., was placed in command of these forces. A native of San Francisco, he was commissioned an ensign in 1908 and advanced through the grades.

Admiral Leary was Director of Division Fleet Training in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in 1939. He was detached from that duty a year ago for a command at sea. He is a native of Washington and his home is in Jamestown, R. I.

The communique was the first announcement that the Allied naval forces in the Australian-New Zealand area had been established under one command.

Admiral Leary's and Admiral Glassford's commands will serve under Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the combined naval forces of the American-British-Dutch-Australian area. Admiral Hart's command was announced a month ago following the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Washington.

The text of the communique, the Navy's No. 38, follows:

"Far East:

"The following new naval command has been established to take effect immediately:

"No. 1. Forces which formerly constituted the Asiatic Fleet are now known as the United States Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific. Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., United States Navy, commands the forces.

"No. 2. Admiral Thomas C. Hart is commander of the combined naval forces in the A. B. D. A. [American-British-Dutch-Australian] area.

"No. 3. Combined naval forces of the Australian-New Zealand area have been established with Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, United States Navy, in command. His title is Commander Anzac Forces."

Curtin Plan For Council Is Surprise

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported from Canberra today that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin announced the establishment in London of a Pacific War Council.

Mr. Curtain said that Sir Earle Page, Australian representative in London, would be the Dominion's member for the present.

Consideration is being given, he added, to strengthening Australian representation in Washington to provide an adequate link with the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee functioning there.

Informed sources in London were puzzled by the meaning of Mr. Curtin's announcement since there had been no information of the establishment here of such a Council. In fact, it had been understood that it would sit in Washington.

His statement that Sir Earle would represent Australia temporarily was taken as an indication that he might be referring to conferences of the British War Cabinet.

Mr. Curtin said the establishment of the Council in London had been agreed to because of the urgency of the Allied position in the Pacific.

Urgency in Pacific

"I am gratified to learn that Mr. Churchill has adopted a more appropriate title suggested by the Australian Government," he added, "and to receive the assurance from Mr. Churchill that it will deal not only with the ABDA area but with the whole Pacific situation."

[When announcement of establishment of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group of the United States and Great Britain was made in Washington Feb. 6, it was officially stated that this group would "provide a medium for adjusting such joint operations" as involve other members of the United Nations—specifically China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand.

Functions Explained

President Roosevelt, explaining the functions of the new Anglo-American command, said that responsibility for all tactical problems in the Pacific war area would rest with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. Broader strategic problems would be settled in Washington in close co-operation with officials in London.

This co-operation is made possible through the committees, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed. A staff of American-British-Dutch-Australian military and naval officials in Washington—a so-called "Action Council"—is deciding questions of strategy subject to approval by a "Recommendation Council" in London. If the London committee disagrees with Washington committee, the question can be referred to the highest Anglo-American authorities.]

Control of All Merchant Ships Assigned to Admiral Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—In an effort to use every square foot of American merchant tonnage for the importation of vital raw materials and the exportation of war goods to smash the Axis, President Roosevelt today established a War Shipping Administration with final power over the American merchant marine.

Naming Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, as Administrator, the White House ordered that "vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration shall constitute a pool to be allocated by the Administrator for use by the Army, Navy, other Federal departments and agencies, and the Governments of the United Nations."

The full extent of Admiral Land's power is shown in the portion of the presidential executive order authorizing him to "control the operation, purchase, charter, requisition and use of all ocean vessels under the flag or control of the United States" except Army and Navy warships, auxiliaries and transports, and vessels under the control of the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation and engaged in coastwise, intercoastal and inland transportation.

Wide Range of Duties

Among the other duties of the Administration are those of:

1. Representing the United States Government in dealing with the British Ministry of War Transport and with similar shipping agencies of nations allied with the United States.

2. Keeping an up-to-date list of all shipping in use and under construction and being ready to furnish this list to agencies needing shipping for national defense imports and exports.

3. Allocating American vessels to the Army, the Navy and other Federal departments and agencies as well as to the Governments of the United Nations.

4. Establishing the conditions which must be complied with in order to receive priorities and other advantages.

Admiral Land is also authorized to utilize the services of personnel attached to the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission, the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Commerce Department.

Guided by Schedules

It is thought significant, however, that the executive order states that "with respect to the overseas transportation of cargoes essential to the war production effort and the civilian economy the Administrator shall be guided by schedules submitted to him by the chairman of the War Production Board prescribing the priority of movements of such commodities and materials."

This makes it clear that while it will be Donald M. Nelson's position to say which goods get priority of transportation in American vessels, it will be Admiral Land's prerogative to make certain that these cargoes are moved with all the speed and efficiency possible.

As both Chairman of the Maritime Commission and Administrator of war Shipping, Admiral Land will be in a key position to coordinate new construction and the utilization of existent tonnage. This will put him in a position better to judge just where the greatest need in new construction lies and to see that the need it met.

The creation of the War Shipping Administration is seen as another and major step toward the 100 per cent integration and coordination of all Allied tonnage. Several weeks ago the White House announced the establishment of a joint Anglo-American shipping council which has resulted in a gradual pooling of the American and British merchant marines so far as the conduct of the war demands.

Subway Riders Of New York Face Fare-Boost Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Unless legislative enactment giving New York City power to use tax funds to make up deficits on transit operations is passed in Albany, the City may be compelled to increase the 5-cent fare after Sept. 10 next, according to State Senator Charles Muzzicato (R) of Manhattan.

"I have been advised by competent transit lawyers that the City actually had no legal right to resort to tax funds in 1941 to make good the deficit on fixed charges of the subway line," said Mr. Muzzicato, whose bill to freeze the fare at five cents for the duration of the war will be the subject of a public hearing in Albany on Feb. 17. "Unless this power to use tax funds to meet such deficits is clarified by state law, the City may find itself compelled, after Sept. 10, to get the funds by raising the fare."

The Rapid Transit Law of 1941 declared that the rate of fare be not more than five cents up to Sept. 10, 1942, vesting the Board of Estimate with authority to "fix and adjust from time to time the rate of fare that may be charged any passenger traveling thereon."

Under unified, City-owned operation, the underground and elevated lines earn a surplus over operating expenses, but fail to meet interest and amortization payments on bonds issued to finance their construction.

Filipinos' Envoys Urge Them to Fight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Filipinos—many of them fighting on Bataan Peninsula with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces are urged by their representatives in Washington to battle for their "ideals and democratic Constitution."

In a shortwave radio broadcast to the Far East arranged by the Co-ordinator of Information, Commissioner J. M. Elizalde pointed out that it is the anniversary of adoption of the Philippine Constitution in 1935.

"There is deep significance," Commissioner Elizalde said, "in the fact that we are celebrating the establishment of the Philippine Constitution at a time when we are laying down our lives to preserve our democratic government. . . .

"Today we are fighting side by side with the United States in defense of democracy and constitutionalism. The outcome will determine whether those ideals shall be retained or whether we shall return to the dark ages of autocracy. Let every Filipino fight for his ideals and his democratic Constitution."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston (First Church): Ward Theater, North Parade, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Church Edifice, 1160 West Georgia Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17. Radiocast Station CJOR, 600 kilocycles.

Victoria

Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Cuba

Havana

Church Auditorium, Avenida Columbia, corner Nineteenth and Twelfth Streets, Reparto Alturas Almendares, Marianao, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 26. In English. Spanish translation read at 9:30 p. m.

England

Cheshire

Wallasey: Floral Pavilion, New Brighton, 3:30 p. m., March 7.

Middlesex

Southgate: Odeon Cinema, 3 p. m., March 15.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Hippodrome, 3 p. m., March 22.
Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 3 p. m., March 28.

United States

Arkansas

Hot Springs: Hot Springs High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.

California

Davis: Davis Grammar School B and Third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Inglewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Los Altos: See Palo Alto.
Merced: Merced Union High School, Nineteenth and G Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Morgan Hill: Grammar School Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.
Monterey Park: Church Edifice, 400 North Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Palo Alto (auspices First Church, Los Altos): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 661 Bryant Street, 2 p. m., Feb. 15. (Note correction of place.)
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Sonora: Aronos Club House, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Tiburon (auspices Society, Belvedere): Tiburon Grammar School, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Florida

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Key West: Key West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
New Smyrna: High School Auditorium, Live Oak Street, New Smyrna Beach, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 15.
St. Cloud: Community House, Eighth Street and Indiana Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Feb. 16.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium Prairie and Lincoln Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, Main and East Union Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Kansas

Chanute: Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.
Salina: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.
Winfield: Richardson Hall, Southwestern College 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 15.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orleans Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Second Church): St. Paul Auditorium, entrance on Fifth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 15.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): American Theater, 12:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

New Mexico

Clovis: Rainbow Ballroom, Hotel Clovis, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

New York

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main Street at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): The Beneficent Congregational Church, 500 Weybosset Street, 12:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Texas

Baytown: Baytown Community House 3 p. m., Feb. 15.
Brownsville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Eastland: Church Edifice, Plummer and Lamar Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rivermont Avenue at Rhodes Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 15.

Washington

Seattle (Second Church): Bagdad Theater, Ballard, noon, Feb. 19.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16 and 17.
Milwaukee (Joint Lecture): Pabst Theater, 144 East Wells Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 17.
Racine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Change of U. S. to 'War Time'

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—It's getting more and more difficult to tell what time it is.

Daylight saving time, double summer time, Hitler time and Tojo time have scrambled the time zones of the globe. After 2 a. m. this morning, Americans were up an hour earlier and got in line with their own "war time." The clocks won't be unscrambled till the war is over.

If you stay inside your own time zone, and don't think about it too much, this time business is fairly simple.

When you start looking at world affairs by the clock, you begin to get into real trouble. And that is a problem for American military and naval strategists, with forces located in almost every quarter of the globe.

Variance of Full Day

Because the earth's turning brings the sun to the people of the earth in rotation, this time varies a full day around the world. The time of people living to the east of us is ahead of our time. The time of people living to the west is behind our time.

The dividing line between the days is the "international date line," which runs approximately down the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

New times have been piled on top of the 24-hour difference since war began. Now that the United States is setting its clocks ahead, some of the slack will be taken up.

Great Britain, whose clocks normally are five hours ahead of New York's has been on "summer time" ever since war started. "Summer time" is the same as our daylight saving time.

'Hitler Time' in Paris

After the fall of France, Paris got "Hitler time," seven hours ahead of normal time in eastern United States. Vichy stayed on French (Greenwich) time, which normally is only five hours ahead.

Moscow, which normally sees the dawn of a new day eight hours ahead of New York, will have her clocks set only seven hours ahead of New York after the change over. Soviet Russia, however, has 11 time zones. When it is noon in Moscow, it is nearly midnight in Siberia.

Japan, normally 14 hours ahead of New York time, will be only 13 hours ahead of our eastern clocks.

The wrist watches of General MacArthur's men on the Philippines were advanced an hour at the outbreak of war. Now they again will be only 13 hours ahead of New York time.

Batavia now slips the difference in time zones—12½ hours ahead of New York to 11½ hours ahead.

Australia has three time zones. Time in Eastern Australia has been 15 hours ahead of New York time. Now it is 14 hours ahead.

Easing of Power Load

Prime reason for moving the clocks ahead, of course, is to save electric power. In bomb-threatened cities, the extra hour also allows people to get home from work before night falls and the blackout comes.

It is not so much a matter of the actual power used (the saving in a year might only amount to one day's light bill), but of spreading out the use of electricity.

The theory of daylight saving is to stagger the load; to have the show-window lights turned on and the kitchen stoves heated after the nondefense factories have closed down for the day; and to spread out the homing streetcar rush.

14 Wrecked Planes From Hawaii in U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (AP)—The tangled wreckage of about 14 airplanes, one evidently a Japanese pursuit ship, has been shipped to Oakland from Pearl Harbor. The planes were destroyed in the Dec. 7 assault.

The wreckage, pierced with holes and broken up, sprawled over a half-block area on an Oakland pier. It included wings that looked as though they had been torn with a giant can-opener, engines ripped apart and partly melted, bodies merely snarled metal.

One German motor was found in the heap.

The Japanese plane was painted red and green but carried no insignia. From its size it appeared to be a small fighter ship.

Army officials would not say to what use the scrap would be put. It was believed, however, the scrap from American ships would be used to build other planes. The Japanese plane may be used for study.

Making War Glycerine Means Lots of Soap

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Urgent need for glycerine to make military explosives should result in production of enough soap this year to "scrub this land and most of the things in it," the War Production Board predicted today.

The reason is that more fats and greases will be processed by soap makers for the glycerine content than ever before, and a lot of the residue will go into soap.

Wartime soap probably won't be as slippery as the peacetime product, however, since virtually all glycerine will be extracted.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Feb. 15; March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 1; April 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 1; April 5.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on March 8; April 12

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15; April 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15; April 5, 19.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 1; April 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Feb. 22; March 8, 22; April 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 15; March 29; April 19.

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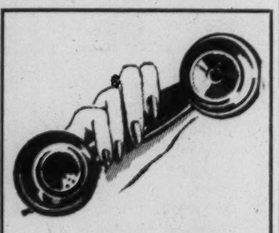
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Bus Ride in Britain: Things to Go

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"'Ole tight"—any more fares, please?" . . .

The young bus conductress in her jaunty cap had got the famous old intonation exactly. It didn't even surprise you to hear it in a feminine voice.

But the war hasn't changed one thing—the good rule that no one may stand on a London bus, except for fixed periods during rush hours, so, as there were no seats, I climbed the stairs behind a Scottie pup who was having quite a time navigating them with his short legs. The bus tops, to which smokers and dogs and their owners are relegated, are crowded too these days, for although many businesses are moved out of town and many are closed and although there is less and less in the shops, still somehow London sems to be filling up more than it was earlier in the winter.

The Scottie was hauled under one seat and I lurched into the one opposite him. Behind me two young boys were talking and it was there and then that I first realized the existence of a new kind of collector—the Penguin Collector. In England, you know, nearly all successful books of any conceivable category are soon republished in paper editions that cost about sixpence to one shilling each—which is from 12 to 25 cents in American money. Penguin is one of the biggest of paper editions—or rather used to be. There is a paper shortage now. And these boys, eager to complete collection of certain authors or of certain subjects, had been culling the bookshops for "Penguins," which are fast disappearing. They discussed their search with all the connoiseurship of the vellumbound rare edition dilettante. One of them had been hunting Penguins about Africa.

"I couldn't find Alec Waugh's 'Black Mischief'—but I got a 'From Red Sea to Blue Nile' of Rosita Forbes."

Plenty of Economic Theories

The other who was concerned with social economic theories had had better fortune.

"They seem to be publishing my line still," he said.

"Jolly silly of them," said the first one. "I can't think how you stand the stuff. After all we have it chucked at us by press and air. When I read a book I want it to make me think there's something interesting in the world."

And silence fell.

"The trouble is, you see," said the woman owner of the Scottie across the aisle to her friend, "that no more rubber is to be used for civilian purposes. If you need a new hot-water bottle you had better get one right away. They were getting scarce even before Christmas."

"It's the garden hose, I'm worried about really," the other woman answered. "We need a new one badly."

"How are your tires?"

"Oh, we gave the car up long ago because of petrol rationing. We don't need it in our little village, you know, and of course we always come into town by train now."

"But don't you depend on bicycles a good deal? I was really thinking of them."

"Gracious, yes, I hadn't thought of that. My tires probably do need looking into. Really what a world. . . ."

"Marble Arch," came the conductress's voice, and the Scottie was brusquely hoisted under one arm and all three departed. Suddenly I remembered it was my stop too. It is amazing, I considered, as I walked along Park Lane, how a newspaperish statement such as "no more rubber for civilian purposes" can soon turn itself into quite a nuisance. Before, when movements of "oil," "steel," "sugar," "cotton" or "rubber" were mentioned they had seemed just part of that rather overemphasized "economic" pattern that one of the young boys had found so boring. But now here it was disrupting gardens even! Who knows what rose bushes may be being neglected because of—well, put it down to "the war."

"Things to Do"

As it was early I crossed over to the now railingless Park. The thought of things disappeared, and, disappearing, hare and hounded through my thought with the prosaic emphasis of their economic kind. No more this, no more that. In the disappearing class are crepe soles and rubber heels too, I suppose, elastic, felt hats, silk, cottons, radios—unless you can get a priority permit. And already "gone" long since!—are cold cream, paper tissues, all cosmetics really, including powder; also soap flakes, hairpins, new cars, ice boxes.

Mr. H. G. Wells, I recollected, wrote before this war a film about these times called "Things to Come"—but "Things to Go," it seemed to me, would have been as accurate a title; "The cost of living has gone up more than 33 per cent since the war started," shrieked a little hare scurrying onto my mental scene. "Ah, but just think, the Government spends millions of pounds subsidizing bakeries, dairies, and farms to keep prices down," bayed a hound, chasing it off. And even babies' clothes are rationed, I remembered having read.

And then switching off the prosody, I crossed back to Grosvenor House. On the pavement a man was selling carnations from a basket. They were 2/6 apiece (about 50 cents) and a little sprig of lily-of-the-valley was 3/- (75 cents). No one stopped to buy them. A few people enquired the price and walked on. There is always something a little sad about seeing people do that. You pause to feel the glad bound, of watching them pin the tiny bouquet on, or stick it in their buttonhole. There is a swift magic in what that little act does to them, to the whole scene. It is impossible not to long for flowers but the whole situation today emphasizes anew, one feels, an undefined resigning of "all that" until after the war.

Radio to Take Part In Feeding England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

Formation of a "gardening brains trust," operating on the lines of the popular B. B. C. "Brains Trust" feature, is the most recent enterprise of the Agricultural Committee of this city.

The "trust" is to operate as a regular part of the city's "Grow More Food Campaign." It consists of three permanent members. A questions master will preside over each session, and will be aided by two expert guests who will be chosen according to the nature of the questions sent in.

Provision of a tractor for use on allotments and in private gardens is planned by the agricultural Committee for their spring campaign. A small fee is to be charged for use of the tractor for the "turning over" of an allotment, and a similar amount for an hour's use in a private garden.

Peace in the Midst of War

Wide World

The London Street Painter Remains

War has removed many things from the London scene, but the sidewalk painter is not among them. The thunders of conflict seem far from the thoughts of this artist, who paints just as he did in peacetime.

Why Canada Shuns Voice In Allied Strategy Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 9—Canada has no representation for the time being on the two new committees set up to co-ordinate British and American political and military strategy, especially military strategy—the United Kingdom-United States Chiefs of Staff Committee and the United Kingdom-United States Planning Committee.

This is the second publicly announced formalization of U. K.-U. S. economic and military collaboration that has not made a place for Canada. Three other bodies set up some weeks ago—the Joint Committee on Allocation of War Supplies, the Joint Committee on War Materials and the Joint Committee on Shipping—failed to include Canadian representation.

It is believed here that the basic explanation for this lack of Canadian participation at this time may be found in the inability of Canada itself to make up its mind about the kind of representation it wishes to have on these bodies. Moreover, a very important consideration is the special character of Canada's share in the Allied war effort. Its purely military contribution in terms of fighting men and the Navy will be far less important to the total anti-Axis program than the Dominion's immense share in supplying weapons and materials of all kinds. Of course the swelling monthly output of pilots and air crew from the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme makes it necessary and desirable that Canada have an important part in decisions affecting the allocation and use of Allied air power. But the fundamental contribution of the Dominion may very well continue to be in the field of guns, planes, tanks, shells, chemicals, small arms, corvettes, destroyers, cargo boats and a huge variety of foodstuffs. If this remains so then the Canadian Government cannot expect to make its weight felt in Anglo-American decisions of an almost wholly military and strategic character.

Officials of the Department of External Affairs have received little detailed information, it seems, about the scope of the activities of these two new British-American Committees. Indeed, one of these officials suggested that as yet it was highly probable that very few lines had been laid down marking out the area within which these committees would function. Meanwhile, they simply formalize the highly developed consultation in London and in Washington that already exists between the visiting military missions of both countries in these respective Capitals.

It may just be possible that one of the reasons explaining the "diffidence" with which Canada seems to have approached sharing in the work of these committees in matters of military policy lies in the present domestic tension generated by the "conscription issue." The service in the armed forces, because of the known deep-seated opposition of Quebec to such a move, may have made it desirable from the Government's point of view not to join in with any inter-Allied collaborative move on military matters. For here one of the day-to-day questions must be the disposition, to all the world fronts, of the common reserves of fighting man power. And until the Canadian conscription issue is settled one way or another, through a plebiccite or a general election, it may not be desirable for Canada to share in the kind of arrangements where its voice would of necessity have an authority qualified by domestic uncertainty over the Government's authority forcibly to send men to every front.

Subs Sink Swedish Freighter

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The 15,355-ton Swedish vessel Amerikaland, one of the largest freighters in the world, sank less than 200 miles off the entrance to New York harbor Feb. 2 after being thrice torpedoed by two submarines, according to 11 survivors of the 39-man crew.

The ore-carrying ship was under charter by the Ore Steamship Company of New York from its Swedish owners.

Representatives of the Third Naval District quoted survivors as saying the attack occurred at 8:30 p. m., about 170 miles off Sandy Hook, the torpedoes striking the starboard side at 10 to 20-minute intervals.

The Navy Department said in its communiqué that while Axis submarine attacks were continuing "their attacks on allied merchant shipment are being combatted vigorously with increasing success by our forces."

Chief Stewart Gunnar Spant, one of the survivors, told Navy men he believed all of the crew were able to get away in the Amerikaland's three lifeboats, but that in the confusion of the last torpedo explosion, two of the lifeboats became separated from the third from whic hhe and 10 others were rescued approximately three and a half days later by an Allied vessel.

During the long hours before they were rescued, the survivors improvised a sail for their lifeboat and subsisted on corned beef and water. They were sighted by the rescue vessel the morning of Feb. 6—just as the water gave out.

The Navy had no announcement as to the fate of the occupants of the other two lifeboats.

British Craft Sunk

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Feb. 9 (CP)—After nine hours afloat in lifeboats off Canada's eastern seaboard, 54 survivors of a torpedoed British freighter last night were landed here.

Eleven of the crew were believed to have gone down with the ship. Three of the men were known to have perished, including the captain and two men trapped below decks.

The skipper went down with his vessel as it was sunk by the second of two torpedoes fired at midnight by a submarine, survivors said. They saw him last as he was standing on the bridge, directing the launching of lifeboats.

The first torpedo went wide of its mark, but the second exploded in the engine room, smashing two of the five lifeboats. The remaining three were launched successfully.

Three Vessels Believed Sunk By Same Sub

LEWES, Del., Feb. 9 (AP)—Survivors of the American tanker China Arrow expressed the belief today their ship was sunk by the same Axis submarine which destroyed two other American vessels off the Atlantic Coast within the preceding 36 hours.

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's 8,403-ton China Arrow was torpedoed, shelled, and set afire 100 miles off the coast Feb. 5, the Navy Department announced. Her entire crew of 37 was saved by the Coast Guard after spending 56 hours in three open boats.

The ship was the 21st victim officially announced by United States, British and Canadian sources since Jan. 12 when the present Axis submarine campaign in American waters began.

The China Arrow's sister ship, India Arrow, was sunk Feb. 4 and the freighter San Gil went down Feb. 3—both in waters not far from the scene of the latest sinking.

Boats Not Shelled

In all three attacks, the raider refrained from shelling the sinking ships until their crews had left in lifeboats.

Capt. Paul H. Browne, New York City, said two torpedoes from the surfaced submarine struck the China Arrow within a few seconds, setting her afire and destroying the radio transmitter.

He and Kenneth W. Maynard, radio operator from Bellingham, Wash., remained aboard 45 minutes attempting to send SOS signals over a makeshift transmitter.

Mr. Maynard, who was typing when the first torpedo struck, said "flames shot up all over the middle of the ship."

Captain Browne said the sea was dead calm when the lifeboats pulled away. The submarine then fired between "15 and 20 shells" from a range of 500 feet.

"Pretty Decent Skipper"

"They could easily have shelled or machine-gunned us," the Captain said, "but they seemed to have a pretty decent skipper.

"I'll give the commander credit for that. They did not touch the men in the lifeboats. They did not talk to us. They just hung around until we were clear and then they began shelling."

The captain said they sat huddled under the tarpaulin, and bailed and bailed until a Coast Guard cutter picked them up some 80 miles off the coast on Feb. 7.

27 New Divisions Authorized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt has authorized the War Department by an executive order to call to active duty 27 organized infantry reserve divisions which in peacetime exist only on paper.

The order means early mobilization of all qualified officers not previously called to active duty, department officials said.

Corps area commanders already had been directed to recall some 200,000 enlisted reservists who had been released from active duty last fall.

The 27 divisions constitute the bulk of the 32 divisions which Secretary of War Stimson has said would be added to the land forces this year as a part of the projected expansion to 3,600,000 troops. Three of the divisions are to go on active duty status next month.

At the same time the War Department announced that the 27 divisions affected by the order would be reorganized into "hard-hitting, streamlined triangular divisions."

Detailing the mechanics by which the expansion will be carried out, officials said the reserve divisions would be shifted from a paper to an active status, and officers called to duty or assigned to these units from others, as facilities become available in the next few months.

Specialized reserve units already formed, such as hospital units which have men formed in many cities, will be called to active duty as required during the expansion process.

Britain Rations Soapsuds

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—It wasn't nutmeg at all that the Food Ministry was planning to ration—it was soap.

After extraordinary precautions to keep its plans secret, to the point of using nutmeg as a code word for soap in preliminary correspondence, the Food Ministry announced yesterday that three ounces will be the weekly limit on toilet soap for individual Britons.

Housekeepers also may draw four ounces of laundry soap, three of soap flakes or chips or six of powder or soft soap. Shaving and abrasive soaps, as well as liquid soaps, continue unrationed.

The step was taken, the Ministry of Food said, to economize on "certain important oils and fats so that a greater part of the shipping space available may be allocated to safeguarding our edible fat rations such as butter, lard and margarine."

Meanwhile enemy prisoners of war—except in working parties—were limited to the food quantities allowed British troops employed on sedentary duties under new rations regulations which become effective today.

Working parties will continue to receive the normal home service ration scale, but it will be modified to meet the tastes of the nationals concerned.

Prisoners not in working parties will be allowed 2 4/7 ounces of meat daily, 6/7 of an ounce of margarine, 4/7 of an ounce of bacon, 2/7 of an ounce of sugar, 32 ounces of potatoes and 5 5/7 ounces of fresh vegetables.

Italian Diet Cut

ROME From Italian Broadcasts. Feb. 9 (AP)—New food restrictions further limiting the Italian diet went into effect Feb. 7, and the Italian press called for even more stringent rationing. "Black Market" bootleggers are being dealt with severely.

A typical 90 cent meal at second-class restaurants consisted of a plate of vegetable soup, a plate of boiled cabbage, or cauliflower, or beans; an apple or an orange; and three ounces of bread.

"Without doubt, the 'fixed meal' is a bold step toward a more severe war diet," La Tribuna commented. "Therefore all other necessary measures destined to consolidate and, if necessary, to develop it should be adopted immediately."

The Council of Ministers approved measures "regarding the discipline" in carrying out the harvest of wheat and other cereals to "assure complete regular utilization of those agricultural products."

Restaurants were forbidden to serve meat, eggs or cheese with Saturday noon, Sunday noon or Sunday night meals. Meat was restricted from all except one Italian meal a week nearly six months ago.

In Milan, two men returning from a midnight meeting of the "Black Market" where foods are sold by bootleg methods, were fired upon by police. One was killed.

The Italian Cabinet ordered all automobiles and trucks manufactured before 1930 confiscated for conversion into "prime materials particularly necessary to war economy." Penalties were raised for those evading war service and further anti-Jewish regulations were proclaimed.

Brazil Orders A. R. P. Setup

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 9 (AP)—Brazil faces a possible Axis attack, President Vargas acknowledged implicitly, in issuing a decree ordering construction of air-raid shelters, and establishment of a nationwide civilian defense organization.

Brazil severed relations with Germany, Japan and Italy Jan. 28 at the close of the Pan-American Conference, after Axis diplomats had made veiled threats against this far-flung republic.

The decree, effective immediately, orders all men between 16 and 21 years of age and between 45 and 60 and all women between 16 and 40 to perform any civilian air-defense tasks assigned to them. All men between 21 and 45 not serving in the armed forces also are included.

Brazil followed up its seizure of a powerful German shortwave radio station in the Nazi Embassy with a raid on the home of a member of the prohibited Fascist Integralist organization in suburban Petropolis. Four persons were arrested and some small arms were seized along with some green shirts worn by the propaganda agency adherents.

Under Senhor Vargas' decree, owners of buildings five or more stories high were required to build air-raid shelters. Employers were ordered to supply workers with defense equipment, including gas masks.

Federal, state and municipal governments were required to construct shelters for the general public.

Patagonian Move

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Argentina War Department announced plans for the formation of an Army corps to be designed the "Patagonian detachment to protect the Atlantic Coast and Straits of Magellan."

Patagonia, the southernmost part of Argentina, once figured in charges that German elements in the population planned to set up a separate Axis-dominated state there.

The new detachment will be formed from the augmented forces provided by extending the service of the 1920 class of recruits another year. This step is expected to give Argentina a standing army of approximately 95,000 men, about double its normal size.

The Patagonian force will be stationed at Rio Grande on Tierra del Fuego at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan. The present southernmost garrison is at Comodoro Rivadavia, more than 400 miles from the strategic straits through the tip of South America.

Army engineers and Air Corps officers already are stationed in the bleak territory preparing cantonments, air bases and emergency landing fields.

U. S. Unit to Help Canada Loan Drive

TORONTO, Feb. 9 (AP)—A detachment of 100 picked infantrymen from the United States Army will arrive here Feb. 14 to take part in the forthcoming second Victory Loan campaign. They will be led by a Brigadies General and a group of other officers and will carry normal fighting equipment. Accompanying them will be a band of 30 pieces.

The men, first unit of the American Army to visit Canada in 25 years on a good-will tour, will be received and inspected by the district officer commanding military district No. 2, Maj. Gen. C. F. Constantine, a member of the advisory committee on Ontario's Victory Loan Public Relations Committee.

Syria-Lebanon Minister Appointed by Britain

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Louis Spears as British Minister to Syria and Lebanon. He also will be a member of the Middle East War Council.

Wreath Tribute To 'Sub' Victims

AT SEA OFF PANAMA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States submarine S-26 sank in these Pacific waters Jan. 24 with all but three of 36 crewmen aboard following a surface accident, and Saturday at noon a sister submarine submerged over the spot, gently releasing a wreath from her periscope in solemn tribute to those who went down with the craft.

Flags of vessels participating in a final ceremonial tribute were at half mast and officers and men stood with bared heads, at attention as services were read.

Among those witnessing the services were the three survivors of the S-26, including Lieut. Commander Earle C. Hawk, of Saugerties, N. Y., skipper of the sunken craft, who was on the bridge and was thrown clear by the impact when an escort vessel accidentally struck it, and sent it to the bottom.

The S-26 finally was located about midnight Jan. 27 by a sweep wire dragged between two rescue ships.

But it was not until Jan. 29 that conditions became favorable for diving operations and diver Robert Agness was lowered 301 feet to the submarine's resting place.

Back came his report that none of the occupants was alive.

All the Navy's newest equipment was used, some of it flown from Washington along with divers.

More Munitions-Makers Needed in Australia

MELBOURNE, Feb. 9 (AP)—Twenty-nine thousand more men and women needed for munitions factories within the next six months, an official survey of Australian labor requirements said today.

The survey stressed the urgent need for division of labor, plants and materials from non-essential tasks.

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Wondering What Clothes to Buy This Spring, When Every Purchase Must Count?

Spring Fashion Section

Reports What's New for Smart Wardrobes

March 26

There's a general feeling in the air of "Let's get some new spring clothes, but let's be sure they're right." Especially the women in uniform, who will be buying fewer things, want those few to accomplish as much as possible in smartness.

The Monitor has assigned fashion reporters in the important style centers to get the fashion facts so that we can serve them up to our readers in a special Spring Fashion Section. News about clothes designed in California, in New York, and points in between—a feature story on what to wear (and what NOT to wear) in Mexico—what to buy for a southwest vacation—what's news in men's wear, children's clothes, accessories—and photographs to illustrate them—all are included. It is easier to choose clothes when you know the outstanding trends.

We are packing the Spring Fashion Section with facts to make it as helpful as possible. An unusually large display of local fashion advertisements will make this a complete, compact, and useful aid for building a smart spring wardrobe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Art Exhibitions—Flute Players Club Resumes—Stage News

Abstractions On Display At Art Institute

By Dorothy Adlow

Three dozen abstract pictures occupy the walls of the Boston Institute of Modern Art. This is the first large exhibition held in Boston devoted wholly to this special and important phase of art in our time. With the modest comfort and good lighting provided by our Boston Institute we have an opportunity to withdraw for an informing and stimulating half hour from the world of concentrated defense effort. Fact and figure are abandoned for the realm of form and fancy. Is this time wasted; are these moments grudgingly granted? No. Any excursion into the paths of creative inventiveness stimulates and rouses, and in its gratification or intellectual challenge is heartening.

* * *

To this day abstract procedure seems to require explanation. It seems still to be considered an aloof and snobbish practice, to be held suspect and even to be scorned. Abstraction is acceptable in some manifestations, such as costume fabrics, jewelry design, floor coverings, advertising, stage decoration, architecture, and music. In pictures, however, it has seemed pointless and confusing, dodging the salient issue and warranting ungoverned and unmotivated practice with the brush.

Carefully analyzed, however, the abstract picture discloses exacting discipline, concentrated planning, sensitive manipulation, and a deep honest striving toward cogent expression. Good abstraction is remarkable for conciseness, economy, and responsibility. It is notable for compactness, for exclusion of irrelevant material, for meticulous adjustment of all constituents. At its best, abstraction is beautiful and exciting. It can in the hands of incompetents be annoying.

* * *

The exhibition at the Boston Institute of Modern Art contains some first-rate abstraction; it also shows some mediocre specimens. There are pictures by the pioneers of abstraction—Juan Gris, Georges Braque, and Fernand Léger. Pictures by Gris show how abstraction evolved in a gradual departure from representation. Thereare compositions portraying musical instruments, in which he has broken up the naturalistic planes and heightened perspectives through mutations of color. The artist seems moored less and less to recognizable objects, frees himself of responsibility to visible likeness. Later pictures seem little more than a congeries of planes, made significant through subtle adjustmen of hues, mutual interplay of lights and contrasts.

Braque has always played around factual subjects with a fanciful variation, with an imaginative stroke of the brush, and with a splendid tonal plan. Both Gris and Braque show that undefinable quality of sensibility which is a natural endowment; something intuitive which operates even in the most disciplined and calculating moments of abstract adjustment. This margin of innate discrimination and personal forcefulness cannot be planned, or cultivated, it is inborn.

We see how the abstract painters were fascinated by lettering—the printed word. We observe how the painters delighted to work with wood graining, the markings of marble, how they played with confetti dots that descended from the Impressionist petites taches. They are striving for something, firm, vigorous and responsible, something evocative.

The abstract artist has tried to restore meaningful design to its rightful rank. Painting had fallen into slack and irrelevent ways. Naturalism, seen in the long view, was a style in which the painter had become dangerously fixed. Impressionism was making design structure invertebrate.

Abstraction has proved a wholesome and purposeful discipline which reestablishes the true function of the artist. It is no accident that these pictures recall ancient mosaics, medieval stained glass, antique embroideries. These painters have, sometimes intentionally, sometimes unwittingly, sought to restore the link between creative, pertinent, imaginative, living design as it was understood in epochs of the past when the artist was not forced into the narrow limits of naturalism.

The Léger abstractions show the influence of the machine on the abstract artist. But we are interested to find, in the most recent pictures by Léger, abandonment of the metallic surfaces, of his earlier lathe-turned forms, and set, lifeless contours. He seems to have a nostalgia for living values, for an organic, trenchant design.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'A Saint With a Scroll'

Painting from the School of Giovanni Bellini, gift of Frieda Schiff Warburg in memory of her husband, Felix M. Warburg.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Newbury Street—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Group exhibition of etchings by eminent contemporaries. Through Feb. 13.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors and portraits by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett; water colors by Carroll Coletti.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Drawings by the late William M. Paxton, N. A. Through Feb. 14.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—36 Abstractions, including braque, gris, and Leger.

Ross Gallery, 2 Huntington Avenue—Pictures by C. Arvanites, C. Burnett, J. F. McDowell, and A. P. Gomberg. Through Feb. 21.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Joint exhibition of oils and water colors by Fay H. Church and Bertha Remick. Through Feb. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent paintings by Zerbe; recent sculptures by Cutler; paintings by Kenneth Washburn. Through Feb. 14.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic Illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries; American water colors, drawings, and prints; ornamental design in Graphic Art, 15th-17th centuries; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English 18th century silversmiths; X-ray Shadowgraph as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paintings by Francesco Di Georgio Martini, Eglon Hendrik Van Der Meer, Jan Weenix, Pietro Longri, School of Giovanni Bellini, and Nora Wydenbruck, Red-Figured Greek Vase, 460-450 B. C. Knitted and beaded purses, French, early 19th century (Recent Accessions Gallery). Musical instruments in early prints, engravings, etchings, and woodcuts by Durer, Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio, and others. Etchings by Van Dyck. Tercentenary Exhibition (Print Department). Through February.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Andover Academy. Exhibition of New England sculptors. Through Feb. 15.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of paintings by Dali and Miro. Through February.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of oils, water colors, prints and drawings by members of the Lotos Club, New York. Through Feb. 25.

Wakefield: Lucius Beebe Memorial Library—Exhibition of original illustrations by Harold Anderson.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College—Water color exhibition by Millard Sheets, Gina Knee and Russell Cowles. Through Feb. 15.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Agnes A Abbot. Through Feb. 15.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Water colors by William Pahlman; water colors and prints by the National Association of Women Artists, Inc. Through February.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints.

Opens Series Of Concerts At Vendome

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Flute Players' Club gave its first concert of the season yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were joined by Renée Longy Miquelle in a program which included a Divertimento for piano and wind instruments by the Russian composer, Paul Juon; Randall Thompson's Suite for oboe, clarinet, and viola; Gabriel Pierné's Sonata da camera for flute, cello, and piano, and Mozart's Quintet in E flat major for piano and wind instruments. The Thompson Suite had its first performance in Boston. The audience was large and applausive.

* * *

It is gratifying to see the Flute Players resuming their annual series of concerts, which occupy a unique niche in the musical life of the town. Yesterday's concert was the 106th and its presentation removed an apprehension that the club might have become a casualty of the war. Two more concerts are scheduled for this winter; and although that represents a curtailed season for the club's activities, it at least gives assurance of their continuation. If they had been suspended, it is hard to see how their place could have been filled.

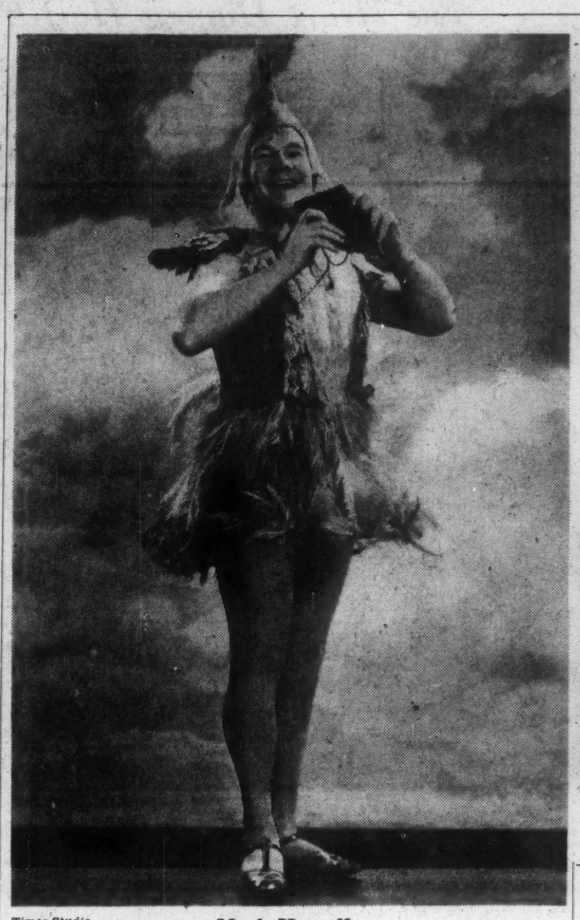
Yesterday's program, which emphasized the woodwind choir, was well chosen and arranged, and the performances were on the whole delightful. Paul Juon studied with Taneiev and Arensky in Moscow, and at the Berlin Hochschule. Edwin Evans in his article in Grove's Dictionary notes that Juon's "style is an interesting blend of Russian and German, the material being almost invariably Slav in character, while the treatment is thoroughly German." This Divertimento is more Russian than German in balance. It consists of five short movements in which the Russian spirit is in evidence not only in the material but in the handling, which is sprightly as well as resourceful. It was deftly played by Messrs. Laurent (flute), Speyer (oboe), Polatschek (clarinet), W. Valkenier (French horn), and Mme. Longy Miquelle.

* * *

Mr. Thompson's Suite, in which Messrs. Speyer and Polatschek were joined by Mr. Lefranc, is a charming piece, also in five short movements, ranging from Gaio to Lento roligioso. It is extremely well written for the instruments, employs some good musical ideas, and handles them with wit, economy, and imagination. The work represents an important American talent.

Pierné's Sonata, with Alfred Zighera playing the cello part, is a competent, workmanlike job, and no more. The scoring is rather heavy for three voices, there is scant thematic interest, and the writing is lacking in deftness.

Mozart's Quintet, with its clarity and verve, made a refreshingly contrasted concluding number, whose excellent performance owed much to the taste and style of Mme. Longy Miquelle's playing.



Times Studio

Mack Harrell

As the "Bird Man" in the Metropolitan Opera production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," to be presented at the Metropolitan Theater in Boston, Friday evening, March 20. Bruno Walter will conduct.

Polyna Stoska

Exhibiting the traits of an opera singer in full glow, Polyna Stoska, soprano, with Edwin McArthur as her accompanist, took the primary part in a concert which came off in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Lithuanian Relief Fund Committee. A male quartet, comprising Adam Barauskas, Dr. Joseph Antanelis, Ralph Jusko, and Albert Juodaitis, with Irvin Brogan assisting as accompanist, had a share in the program; and a speaker, Anthony J. Young, gave an address on behalf of the committee.

From a general musical viewpoint, the work of Miss Stoska would naturally be what calls for remark, other contributions to the occasion being only what go into the familiar makeup of benefit concerts. Miss Stoska presented a number of songs in texts which doubtless a fair proportion of her audience understood, by composers strange in name though quite regular and conventional in style, one of the most striking being pieces bearing the title, "Mano Rože" ("My Rose") by Kačanauskas. Then, more in the common line, she offered works by composers of the German school, though quite unhackneyed examples, namely—"Er der herrlichste" and "Intermezzo," by Schumann; and "Wenn du nur zuweilen lächelst," "Dein blaues Auge," and "Wie froh und frisch," by Brahms.

In standard recital fashion, she concluded with songs in English, her composers here being Quilter, Bliss, and Ganz. Not to pass over recall music without mention, she extended her German list with an air from Wagner's "Walküre" and she responded to applause for "My Rose" with the scene from Puccini's "Tosca" which sopranos, be they lyric or dramatic, like to perform, and which audiences are always ready for.

Miss Stoska is endowed with a high ranging voice, well controlled for shading, except possibly at the very top, and workably effective, though not conspicuously powerful, in its lower run. The voice has freshness and warmth, and it has variety of color, though it does not possess all the tints, perhaps, known to vocal art. It is certainly a voice calling to be put into service, and service of a first-line sort. The voice, indeed, should be able to take care of itself; the only question to be answered is what the singer can do with it by way of swaying audiences.

In any case, she and Mr. McArthur ought to make one of the strong teams of the day in song recital; and that, surely, should be a field to remain under more active and energetic cultivation than ever.

W. P. T.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 10

Fourth concert in the Wellesley Concert Fund Series. Joseph Szigeti, violinist. Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall, at 8:30.

Wednesday, Feb. 11

Concert by Howard Goding, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Friday, Feb. 13

Third concert in the Chamber Music for Young People by the Stradivarius Quartet and Mrs. Langdon Warner. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, at 4.

Concert by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. Brown Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 15

Concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Program of Madrigals and Early Instrumental Music, with Virginals and Recorder. Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery. 4:30-5:30.

The Netherlands Indies

Burton Holmes' movies and colored slides of the beauty and peace of Java and Sumatra of another day caused the heart of many a beholder at Symphony Hall Saturday to cry out in anguish that so much of this loveliness is doomed to destruction and that happy, innocent people may be enslaved by a ruthless aggressor.

Yet no one went away a whit wiser as to why the Japanese are making such strenuous efforts to seize the Netherlands Indies.

Most of Mr. Holmes' pictures were taken some years ago. Of all the riches of the Indies which Japan covets, none was pictured. Not an oil well, not a tin mine, not a rubber or a sugar plantation was shown on the screen. Of all their agriculture, only the terraced rice fields were filmed.

Still it was interesting to see the curious compressed steam tram cars of Batavia, now abandoned; the towering volcanos, the batik bazaars, the dancers of the native rulers, the colorful sarongs, the carabaos, the street traffic, the ancient temples, village architecture, and many customs and activities of the native populace.

Next Saturday's travelogue, the final one of the current series, will show the captive capitals of Europe, plus Moscow the uncaptured—not, indeed, as they are today, but as in a happier time—and as we hope to see them again.

M. W. B.

John Alfred Piver

Yehudi Menuhin

Violinist to be heard in his only Boston concert of the season, Sunday afternoon, at Symphony Hall.

Barrie Play for Boston

The revival of Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," in which Luise Rainer will be starred, will make its debut in Boston the week of March 9, according to the New York Times. Rehearsals are to start this week under the direction of Lee Strasberg. When the production reaches New York it will be housed in the Music Box.

* * *

Additions to the cast of "Under This Roof" are Howard St. John and Peter Hobbs. Barbara O'Neil and Russell Hardie head the cast for the play, by Herbert B. Ehrmann, which comes to the Plymouth next Monday evening for a try-out engagement. Among those in the company will be Louise Galloway, Harlan Briggs, Hilda Bruce, John Draper, and George Spaulding.

* * *

An enlarged edition of "Of V We Sing," the revue which has been giving off-Broadway performances under the sponsorship of the American Youth Theater, will open at the Concert Theater, West Fifty-eighth Street, on Feb. 11. Alexander H. Cohen and the A. Y. T. are sponsoring the presentation. Curt Conway, Betty Garrett, and Phil Leeds are prominent in the cast. George Kleinsinger, Lou Cooper, Lewis Allan, Alex North, and Alfred Hayes have written songs, lyrics, and sketches. "Of V We Sing" will be presented Wednesdays through Fridays.

* * *

Herman Shumlin has received word from Beaumont and Tenant, London producers, that they are placing Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" in rehearsal next month with an April opening in view. Diana Wynyard has been engaged for the part played in New York by Mady Christians, and Anton Walbrook is to play the Paul Lukas role. Emlyn Williams, actor and playwright, will direct the London production.

News of the Screen

Rita Hayworth is expected to leave by plane on Feb. 12 on a good-will tour of South America. Her first stop, according to a dispatch from 20th Century-Fox, will be Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

Clifford Odets has been signed by Warners to write the screen play for "Rhapsody in Blue," the film biography of George Gershwin. Mr. Odets' latest play, "Clash by Night," is in its final week on Broadway.

* * *

"Davy Crockett," a story of the hero of the Alamo, has been announced by Warners for an early production in Technicolor, starring Dennis Morgan. U. S. Carrington wrote the screen play.

* * *

M-G-M has announced a new co-starring combination, William Powell and Hedy Lamarr, to be seen in a story temporarily entitled "Crossroads." This is an original screen script by Hans Hofka and Howard Emmett Rogers, which Edwin Knopf will produce. Mr. Powell's most recent picture was "The Shadow of the Thin Man." Miss Lamarr appeared lately in "H. M. Pulham, Esq."

Film Assignments

The next film assignment for Michele Morgan, currently in "Joan of Paris," will be "Challenge to the Night," according to an announcement from RKO Radio. Miss Morgan, formerly a French film star, now describes herself as "a first-papers Yankee."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Delmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza Hotel—
Fourth concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dumbo." 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Men in Her Life." Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 9:15. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 12:10, 4, 7:45.

Kenmore—
"Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2:20, 5:25, 8:15. "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 1, 3:35, 6:25, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Paramount—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Cobina Wright, Jr. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 10:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 7:55, 9:10.

Scollay—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 5:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogue of Hawaii." "Training for the U. S. Tank Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky." "Pete Smith Quiz Reel." "The New York Police Dept." "Johnny Long and Orchestra." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. 11:15 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:40, 5:25, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Orson Welles' Tanks." "Dutch Guiana." "Pete Smith Quiz." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Three Cockeyed Sailors." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8. "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1, 5:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Charlie Chan at Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Badlands of Dakota," Robert Stack. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2 and 8.
University: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 3:15, 8:25, 9:35, "March of Time." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:40, 5:22, 9:04. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:02, 7:44.
Maplewood: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight From Destiny," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Pastor Hall." 1:55, 8. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:15, 8:30. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2:05, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Nights of Jan. 16th," Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 9:15. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2:05, 6:33, 9:25. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.
Strand: "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Hurry, Charley, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Passage from Hongkong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Badlands of Dakota," Anne Rutherford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2:09, 7:54. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 3:28, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Perfect Snob." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Texas," William Holden. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:10, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:47, 6:30, 9:30. Pearl Harbor pictures. 2:17, 9:01.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Eves. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Feb. 12 & Sat., 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Feb. 12 and Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, zayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. 8:40. Sun., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED., THUR. & SAT at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Lincoln's Birthday & Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN ANNE BROWN ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Feb. 12 & Sat. $2.20-55c

"SCREAMINGLY FUNNY" Dorothy Kilgallen
GRACE C AUBREY
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St., E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD production
MARY BOLAND BOBBY CLARK WALTER HAMPDEN
In SHERIDAN'S Greatest Comedy
THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

LAST 2 WEEKS! Definitely Closes February 21
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Lincoln's B'day & Sat., 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SPENCER TRACY • KATHARINE HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Tyrone POWER Gene TIERNEY
'SON of FURY'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
6th WEEK!
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
BALL OF FIRE
CO-FEATURE
OBLIGING YOUNG LADY
JOAN CARROLL • EDMUND O'BRIEN
Extra! LATEST MARCH OF TIME

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Nelson Eddy • Rise Stevens
"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Plus "Tarzan's Secret Treasure"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Tyrone POWER • Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 55c, 75c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Loretta YOUNG • Conrad VEIDT
"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"
Plus "Dumbo"

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — LAST 2 WEEKS!
Final Performance Sat., Feb. 21
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT LAST WEEK TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. WED
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

Plymouth • 1 Week Beg. Feb. 16 Seats Thurs.
RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present
UNDER THIS ROOF
By Herbert B. Ehrmann with Barbara O'Neil
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c-$1.65

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The Home Forum

Come Into My Library

WHEN I FIRST BEGAN to gather my library together, it existed simply as a collection of books; but, as the years have run on, it has come to mean something quite different. My library is no longer merely a collection of books, but rather a company of friends, with all the volumes which remained casual acquaintances gently but carefully eliminated. I have retained my "standard sets," but I constantly ask myself why I should care to own all the works of any author simply because I am interested in a few of his individual stories. It is impossible for any writer to maintain in his complete "works" the degree of literary excellence or of personal interest shown in the few titles to which he owes his reputation.

* * *

My library contains a few rare books, but my interest in these does not depend upon the fact that the number of existing copies is small. Why should I gloat over the fact that many other collectors cannot also enjoy the possession of a volume which gives me pleasure? Nor have I any interest in a volume which is unique because of a misspelled word! Of course, no one ever reads these rare books; they owe their place in any library to pride of possession, and, as such, might just as well be paintings or statues or anything else. They have ceased to exercise their function as books, for books are made to be read. What I have been interested to collect have been examples of the work of the great printers, starting with Gutenberg in Germany and coming down through Nicolas Jensen and Aldus Manutius in Italy; Robert Etienne in France; Christophe Plantin and Balthasar Moretus in Belgium; the Elzevirs in Holland; John Baskerville in England; the Didots in France; Bodoni in Italy; William Morris, Emery Walker, and Cobden-Sanderson in England. These book designers and artist-master printers represent the art of printing at its height in their particular periods, and their work reveals to me the influences which produced the volumes and the effect produced by their publication. This supremacy in the art of book-making was not accidental, and to follow the chart as it jumps from country to country is a fascinating entertainment in itself.

But this corner of my library is, in a way, a personal shrine. Being a book designer myself, perhaps I feel a greater interest in other book designers than could the average lover of books. What I really started to write about was the rest of my library. Here I take pride in the fact that the volumes are worn rather than in mint condition with uncut leaves. Every one I own now has for me a real appeal through its contents or its value as a work of reference. These treasured friends are made more personal to me because, during the years, I have made notations on the fly-leaves; or, when the comment was of too great length, I have tipped it in as a separate leaf.

This started long ago through the influence of a remark Thackeray once made: "If a secret history of books could be written, and the author's private thoughts and meanings noted down alongside his story, how many insipid volumes would become interesting and how many dull tales would excite the reader!" When I actually put this idea into practice, I discovered that a volume need not be insipid nor a tale be dull to have the interest increased by these fugitive but revealing annotations. With the habit I have formed of reading over again, at uneven intervals, the stories and poems I love best, there comes an added pleasure to discover half-forgotten memoranda I had attached to them at earlier readings.

I wonder if you would care to glance with me inside the covers of some of the volumes which contain these personal data.

* * *

Suppose we pause for a moment in front of my poetry shelf. The first book my hand touches is a copy of Sir Walter Scott's "Poems." I open to the flyleaf and find a note to this effect: Scott was crossing the Firth of Forth one day, when a friend with him suggested a competition in writing verses. After an hour's concentrated effort, the two poets had produced but six lines between them! Sir Walter jocosely remarked to his friend, "It is plain that you and I need never think of getting our living by writing poetry." Yet not so long after this "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" appeared, which not only gave Scott a high rank among poets, but placed him almost at the top of the list so far as financial income was concerned. Then I turn to the poem itself, and I find another note to the effect that the legend of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" was related to Scott by the beautiful Lady Dalkeith, who, only half in earnest, urged him to translate it into a ballad. Scott thought no more of the suggestion until he accidentally found himself confined in a yeomanry camp with leisure on his hands. The sound of a bugle unexpectedly recalled the legend. His mind instantly seized upon it, but with the broader idea of enlarging it into a spectacular picture of the exciting old border life. He completed it before he left the camp, and its publication made him famous.

* * *

The next volume into which we glance might be a copy of Thomas Gray's "Elegy," given me as a birthday gift by my father when I was a boy. It contains several entries noted down with many years between. The first relates to the classic remark attributed to General Wolfe when he stood with his fellow officers on the Plains of Abraham: "Gentlemen, I would rather be the author of Gray's 'Elegy' than take Quebec." Less bromidic notations record the facts: that the poem was inspired by the passing of Gray's friend, Richard West; that the manuscript was laid aside unfinished for seven years, and was finally completed in 1750. A later entry is a quotation from Gray's letter to Horace Walpole, "I have been here at Stoke a few days, and have put an end to a thing whose beginning you have seen long ago. I immediately send it to you. You will, I hope, look upon it in the light of a thing with an end to it,—a merit that most of my writings have wanted and are likely to want." The last entry in the volume is May 30, 1937, as a personal reminder of a happy experience while visiting English friends: "I was at Stoke Poges today, and had a long chat with the rector of the little church where Thomas Gray once worshipped. When the rector discovered my interest in the 'Elegy,' we became friends at once. I quoted the first verse, he followed with the second, and so we continued to the end, which brought with it a friendly laugh. He proved an interesting companion during my later days at Stoke Poges. I owe you, my 'Elegy,' another dividend of great interest."

* * *

We might spend our entire time at the poetry shelf, for within the volumes containing their poems are recorded many intimate items relative to Bobby Burns, Coleridge, Longfellow, and others; but suppose we pass on to the section which houses my "standard sets."

I'm sure you would be interested to find in Scott's "Ivanhoe" a memorandum to the effect that the original of the character of Rebecca was a Philadelphia lady, named Rebecca Gratz. As we should expect of any heroine, she is said to have been possessed of unusual beauty. She was a friend of Washington Irving, and it was through the American author that Scott and Rebecca Gratz became acquainted. Further annotations, taken from comments made by Sir Walter himself, tell us that the writings of Miss Edgeworth served as real inspiration to him. Scott's ambition was to do for Scotland what Miss Edgeworth had accomplished for Ireland, and the extended series, famous as the "Waverly Novels," are living evidence of how much Scott's writing did to make the English and the Scotch better acquainted each with the other's merits and weaknesses.

* * *

If your patience encourages you to go on to my shelf of essays, you will perhaps smile to see Montaigne leaning against Thomas Carlyle. Frankly, I put in my Montaigne not because of admiration for the author, but because the edition was designed by Bruce Rogers! Since then I have become quite attached to Montaigne. My research work took me into the sixteenth century rather unexpectedly; and, as my annotations show, I discovered this elegant gentleman, who protests so modestly in his preface to have had in the writing "no end but a family and private one; no thought of profit or of my own glory,—my powers being not capable of such an undertaking"—exerting a tremendous influence upon the world of letters, and portraying, perhaps better than any other writer, the intellectual and moral complexion of his time.

So we must bring our browsing to a close. The little annotations may not appeal to you as they do to me, but I find that they make the authors just that much greater friends and the stories just that much richer as time goes on. By now you will have discovered that my library has a personal place in my everyday life; you will have suspected that I approach it with a certain amount of respect not always found in those to whom books, as such, have not as yet revealed their personalities. Perhaps unconsciously I have assimilated the affection Niccolo Machiavelli of Florence felt toward his volumes. I hold no brief for his politics; he may have been the tyrant history still pictures him, but he did love books!

"When evening falls," he wrote his friend Vettori, from exile, "I go home and enter my library. On the threshold I put off my dirty habit, and array myself in royal, courtly garments. Thus worthily attired, I make my entrance into the ancient courts of the men of old, where they receive me with love, and where I feed upon that food which only is my own, and for which I was born. I feel no shame in conversing with them and asking them the reason of their actions. They, moved by their humanity, make answer; for four hours' space I feel no annoyance, forget all cares. Poverty cannot frighten nor death appall me. I am carried away to their society."

If Machiavelli had been with you and me while we browsed in my library, he could have contributed much by way of comment and explanation which would have added to the annotations I myself have made in the volumes that I love to own. If we made him feel our sympathy, he might also have added to our knowledge of history and thus have talked freely of the colorful times in which he lived. There are two sides to every story; no man who truly loves books can be wholly without personal attributes that might attract! Suppose we invite him to our next browsing party!

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Heart Having Half-Forgot

When the first bird shall sing,
Surprising, though right and strong,
The note will seem a thing
Awaited—long.

And in some wooded place,
The first blue flower will wear
The sudden, familiar grace
Of a thing expected, there.

And the heart—the heart will not
Be slow to sing and flower;
She had but half-forgot
The appointed hour.

DAVID MORTON

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ETRUSCAN BRONZE STATUETTE OF A RECLINING YOUTH

THE ETRUSCANS are believed to have migrated from the Orient to Italy. They had wealth, apparently accumulated from copper and iron mines, and they managed to obtain control of the large cities of Italy. Through trade, they were in contact with the Greeks whose subtle influences they carried to the Italian Peninsula.

This statuette was made between 560-450 B. C. It is believed to have been fitted on the rim of a large vessel, with other similar figures. The statuette is notable for its resemblance to Greek archaic sculptures with symmetrical features and stylized coiffure.

"Life is eternal"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE EMANCIPATING WORDS spoken by Christ Jesus (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," bring a concept of life eternal urgently needed to counteract the widespread and tenacious beliefs which cruelly hamper human achievement and happiness.

These human beliefs present the entire picture of life as a limited span of existence, beginning with infancy and ending with old age. Certain mental and physical characteristics are supposed to be peculiar to each period and to affect human behavior. Accepting these restrictive beliefs, we limit our own and others' capacity and well-being. We measure the intelligence of the individual in terms of his years, rather than in terms of his God-given endowment of spiritual wisdom.

In the second chapter of Luke's Gospel it is recorded of the child Jesus, "The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him." "Strong in spirit" and "filled with wisdom"! Does this seem an impossible endowment? Not to those who have witnessed the intuitive understanding and loving responsiveness to Spirit manifested by some child who has been taught the true nature of God.

When he was twelve years old, the boy Jesus was found with the doctors in the temple at Jerusalem, "both hearing them, and asking them questions. And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers" (Luke 2:46, 47). Mary and Joseph, having searched for him anxiously, were surprised and puzzled by his answer to his mother's questioning (2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Did his mother, as she later pondered these sayings in her heart, realize that the boy had recognized his true identity as a child of God?

This event, together with Luke's statement (2:52), "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man," indicates how, even in childhood, life to Jesus meant the poised, uninterrupted unfoldment of his spiritual nature as a son of God. From his example and from the teachings of Christian Science regarding man's spiritual identity, we perceive that the traits commonly ascribed to adolescence, such as restlessness, instability, undue self-confidence, and the like, are spurious mortal beliefs which veil the true character of God's child.

An individual seeking a position in the business world may be told that he is too young to assume the responsibility of the post. Another hears the verdict that he is too old to retain his position. Thus the span of one's vocational activity is regarded as brief. That which defines life in terms of the calendar rather than of individual worth might profitably be excluded from thought. Christian Science makes plain the regenerative truth that the real man, in God's likeness, knows no beginning, no half-way status, no ending; that he is an individual spiritual reflection of God, as continuous and eternal as his creator. On page 246 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The measurement of life by solar years robs youth and gives ugliness to age. The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun."

Finally, in the belief of existence as mortal and material, comes the period, known as old age, with its attendant belief of mental and physical decadence. Could anything more cruelly distort the love of God, the abundant life promised by Christ Jesus, than this doom pronounced upon "men and women of riper years and larger lessons," who, Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 248), "ought to ripen into health and immortality, instead of lapsing into darkness or gloom"? For our own sakes and for the sake of troubled humanity, why do we not throw off the chains of false belief that bind us, the enslaving beliefs of deterioration and death, and rise to the consciousness of Life as God, the source of health, intelligence, activity, harmony, and holiness?

Christian Science shows the ageless harmony of eternal life, uncovering the fallacy of mortal beliefs. One who would defeat those beliefs for himself and others, through knowing the truth of immortality, would do well to ponder Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 246): "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof. Life and goodness are immortal. Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight." And in the preceding paragraph she says: "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"Η ΖΩΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΙΩΝΙΟΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Αἱ ἀπελευθερώνουσαι ἐκεῖναι λέξεις αἵτινες ἐλέχθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ (Ἰωάν. 10:10), "Ἐγὼ ἦλθον ἵνα ζωὴν ἔχωσι, καὶ περισσὸν ἔχωσιν," φέρουν μίαν σύλληψιν τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς ἥτις χρειάζεται κατεπειγόντως ἵνα καταπολεμήσῃ τὰς πολυδιαδεδομένας καὶ ἐπιμόνους δοξασίας αἵτινες παρεμποδίζουν σκληρῶς τὸ κατόρθωμα καὶ τὴν εὐτυχίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι αὗται δοξασίαι παρουσιάζουν ὁλόκληρον τὴν εἰκόνα τῆς ζωῆς ὡς μίαν περιωρισμένην περίοδον ὑπάρξεως, ἀρχίζουσαν μὲ τὴν νηπιότητα καὶ τελειώνουσαν μὲ τὸ γῆρας. Ὡρισμένα διανοητικὰ καὶ φυσικὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ ὑποτίθενται ὅτι εἶναι ἰδιόφυῆ εἰς κάθε περίοδον καὶ ὅτι ἐπηρεάζουν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συμπεριφοράν. Παραδεχόμενοι τὰς περιοριζούσας ταύτας δοξασίας περιορίζομεν τὴν ἰδικήν μας καὶ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων ἱκανότητα καὶ εὐημερίαν. Μετροῦμεν τὴν νοημοσύνην τοῦ ἀτόμου μὲ χρονικὰ διαστήματα μᾶλλον παρὰ μὲ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς εἰς αὐτὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ δοθείσης πνευματικῆς σοφίας.

Εἰς τὸ δεύτερον κεφάλαιον τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου τοῦ Λουκᾶ ἀναφέρεται περὶ τοῦ παιδίου Ἰησοῦ, "Τὸ παιδίον ηὔξανε καὶ ἐκραταιοῦτο πνεύματι, πληρούμενον σοφίας· καὶ χάρις Θεοῦ ἦν ἐπ' αὐτό." "Ἐκραταιοῦτο πνεύματι," καὶ "πληρούμενον σοφίας"! Φαίνεται τοῦτο νὰ εἶναι ἀδύνατον προίκισμα; Ὄχι εἰς αὐτοὺς οἵτινες παρετήρησαν τὴν ἔμφυτον ἀντίληψιν καὶ τὴν τρυφερὰν ἀνταπόκρισιν εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα ποὺ ἐξεφράζοντο ὑπό τινος παιδίου ὅπερ ἔχει διδαχθῇ τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ὅτε ἦτο δώδεκα ἐτῶν, τὸ παιδίον Ἰησοῦς εὑρέθη μὲ τοὺς διδασκάλους ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εἰς τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἀκοῦον αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐπερωτῶν αὐτούς. "Ἐξίσταντο δὲ πάντες οἱ ἀκούοντες αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ συνέσει καὶ ταῖς ἀποκρίσεσιν αὐτοῦ" (Λουκ. 2:47). Ἡ Μαρία καὶ ὁ Ἰωσὴφ ἀναζητήσαντες αὐτὸν ἀγωνιωδῶς, ἐξεπλάγησαν καὶ περιεπλέχθησαν ὑπὸ τῆς ἀπαντήσεως αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ἐρώτησιν τῆς μητρός του (2:49), "Οὐκ ᾔδειτε ὅτι ἐν τοῖς τοῦ πατρός μου δεῖ εἶναί με;" Συνησθάνθη ἄραγε ἡ μήτηρ του, καθὼς ἐμελέτα κατόπιν τὰ λόγια ταῦτα ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ της, ὅτι τὸ παιδίον εἶχεν ἀναγνωρίσῃ τὴν ἀληθῆ του ταυτότητα ὡς τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ;

Τὸ συμβεβηκὸς τοῦτο, μαζὺ μὲ τὴν δήλωσιν τοῦ Λουκᾶ (2:52), "Καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς προέκοπτε σοφίᾳ καὶ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ χάριτι παρὰ Θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώποις", ἐμφαίνουν πῶς, ἀκόμη καὶ ἐν τῇ παιδικῇ ἡλικίᾳ, ἡ ζωὴ ἐσήμαινεν εἰς τὸν Ἰησοῦν τὴν ἰσόρροπον, ἀδιάκοπον διάπτυξιν τῆς πνευματικῆς του φύσεως ὡς υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀπὸ τὸ παράδειγμά του καὶ ἀπὸ τὰς διδαχὰς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης περὶ τῆς πνευματικῆς ταυτότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, διαβλέπομεν ὅτι τὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ ἄτινα κοινῶς ἀποδίδονται εἰς τὴν ἐφηβικὴν ἡλικίαν, ὅπως ἡ ἀεικινησία, ἡ ἀστασία, ἡ ὑπερβολικὴ αὐτοπεποίθησις, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, εἶναι νόθοι θνηταὶ δοξασίαι αἵτινες καλύπτουν τὸν ἀληθῆ χαρακτῆρα τοῦ τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Εἷς ἕνα ἄτομον ποὺ ζητεῖ θέσιν εἰς τὸν ἐμπορικὸν κόσμον δυνατὸν νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι εἶναι πολὺ νέος διὰ νὰ ἀναλάβῃ τὴν εὐθύνην τῆς θέσεως. Ἄλλος ἀκούει τὴν ἀπόφασιν ὅτι εἶναι πολὺ γέρων διὰ νὰ κρατήσῃ τὴν θέσιν του. Οὕτω ἡ περίοδος τῆς ἐπαγγελματικῆς δράσεως ἑνὸς θεωρεῖται ὡς βραχεῖα. Ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ καθορίζει τὴν ζωὴν μὲ ὅρους τοῦ ἡμερολογίου μᾶλλον παρὰ ἀτομικῆς ἀξίας δύναται ὠφελίμως νὰ ἀποκλεισθῇ ἐκ τῆς σκέψεως. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διασαφηνίζει τὴν ἀναγεννῶσαν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, καθ' ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν γνωρίζει ἀρχήν, μεσόδρομον κατάστασιν, ἢ τέλος· ὅτι εἶναι μία ἀτομικὴ πνευματικὴ ἀνταν άκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τόσον ἀδιάκοπος καὶ αἰωνία ὅσον ὁ δημιουργός του. Ἐν σελίδι 246 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Ἡ καταμέτρησις τῆς ζωῆς δι' ἡλιακῶν ἐτῶν λησταύει τὴν νεότητα καὶ δίδει ἀσχημίαν εἰς τὴν ἡλικίαν. Ὁ ἀκτινοβόλος ἥλιος τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀληθείας συνυπάρχει μὲ τὴν ὕπαρξιν. Ἡ ἀνδρικότης εἶναι ἡ αἰώνιος μεσημβρία του, μὴ σκοτιζομένη ὑπὸ τοῦ δύοντος ἡλίου."

Ἐν τέλει, εἰς τὴν δοξασίαν τῆς ὑπάρξεως ὡς θνητῆς καὶ ὑλικῆς, ἔρχεται ἡ περίοδος, ἡ γνωριζομένη ὡς γῆρας, μὲ τὴν συνακόλουθόν της δοξασίαν τῆς διανοητικῆς καὶ φυσικῆς παρακμῆς. Ἠμποροῦσε τίποτε νὰ διαστρέψῃ σκληρότερον τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὸ περισσὸν ὅπερ ὑπεσχέθη ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ἀπὸ τὴν καταδίκην αὐτὴν ποὺ ἐκδίδεται ἐναντίον ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν "ὡριμωτέρων ἐτῶν καὶ μεγαλειτέρων μαθημάτων" οἵτινες, δηλοῖ ἡ Mrs. Eddy (αὐτόθι σ. 248), "ἔπρεπε νὰ ὡριμάζουν εἰς ὑγείαν καὶ ἀθανασίαν, ἀντὶ νὰ περιπίπτουν εἰς τὸ σκότος ἢ τὴν κατήφειαν"; Πρὸς χάριν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς χάριν τῆς ἀνησύχου ἀνθρωπότητος, διατὶ δὲν ἀπορρίπτομεν τὰς ἀλύσεις τῆς ψευδοῦς δοξασίας ποὺ μᾶς δεσμεύουν, τὰς σκλαβωνούσας δοξασίας τῆς χειροτερεύσεως καὶ τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ ἐγερθῶμεν εἰς τὴν συναίσθησιν τῆς Ζωῆς ὡς Θεοῦ, τὴν πηγὴν τῆς ὑγείας, νοημοσύνης, ἐνεργείας, ἁρμονίας, καὶ ἁγιότητος;

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει τὴν ἀγήρατον ἁρμονίαν τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς, ἀποκαλύπτουσα τὴν ἀπάτην τῶν θνητῶν δοξασιῶν. Εἷς ποῦ θὰ ἤθελε νὰ νικήσῃ τὰς δοξασίας ταύτας διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του καὶ ἄλλους, μὲ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ἀθανασίας, θὰ ἔκαμνε καλὰ νὰ ἀναμετρήσῃ τὰ λόγια τῆς Mrs. Eddy (αὐτόθι σ. 246): "Ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰώνιος. Πρέπει νὰ ἐξεύρωμεν αὐτό, καὶ νὰ ἀρχίσωμεν τὴν ἀπόδειξίν του. Ἡ Ζωὴ καὶ ἡ καλωσύνη εἶναι ἀθάνατα. Ἂς διαπλάσσωμεν λοιπὸν τὰς ἀπόψεις ἡμῶν περὶ τῆς ὑπάρξεως εἰς ἐρασμιότητα, δροσερότητα, καὶ ἐνδελέχειαν, μᾶλλον παρὰ εἰς γῆρας καὶ ἀφανισμόν." Καὶ εἰς τὴν προηγουμένην παράγραφον λέγει, "Ὁ ἄνθρωπος κυβερνώμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀθανάτου Νοός, εἶναι πάντοτε ὡραῖος καὶ ἔξοχος. Κάθε ἑπόμενον ἔτος διαπύσσει σοφίαν, ὡραιότητα, καὶ ἁγιότητα."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Following the Seasons Along the Delaware

SUMMER LINGERS long on the Delaware, to compensate perhaps for short, untimely springs which come too late and jump much too precipitately into torrid weather. All through September, summer lasts, and often well into October, and then, retiring slowly from the scene, gives way to golden autumn. This, too, is a time of glory. Maples mellow into soft-toned amber or blush scarlet in the swamps. Hickories and tulip poplars are a bronze and saffron hue; the gums blaze brilliant red and gold. Far up the stream the valley flames in beauty.

It is a pity that few strangers know the river at this time of loveliness. New York intellectuals who spend their summers in Bucks County must go home to work before the valley reaches its triumphant peak of loveliness; painters of the New Hope group are all too often at their posts of duty in the art schools of Philadelphia or New York to revel in the sheer delight of autumn along the stream. Summer residents of the Water Gap, sojourners at the summer camps from Stroudsburg north to Milford, . . . miss much of beauty, for the river's boldest, wildest color comes in late October and November. The clear blue light of summer becomes a gold and purple mistiness; soon it will fade into the winter's violet.

But winter also has its blessings. Late in November, and again close to the Christmas season, comes a cold snap that makes false threats of arctic blizzards, but, for those who can survive the threat, winters on the Delaware are not severe. December is a pleasant month, except for that false week of fear, and January is more usually mild than bitter. February is a month of worries, but the month is short and there are promises of bud and blossom.—From "The Delaware," by Harry E. Wildes. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Politicians Will Be Boys ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

There is really no reason for the heavy thinkers to wring their hands because the country is going to have to hold congressional elections right in the middle of the war. They won't hurt anything. They may help. They won't slow up the war effort. They won't divide the people on any of the essential issues of the war. They may help to clarify the issues.

One has to admit that in the opening skirmishes the political captains have been inclined to engineer a few offside plays, but with the final decision many months off the country is not unnecessarily exercised to find that politicians still will be boys—if they can get away with it. They can't. And if they haven't found it out, they will.

Ed Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, who is amiably known for putting the wrong foot vigorously forward, led off with a rousing call to the country to liquidate the Republican Party this year as a wise wartime measure. He delivered a full-length, nationwide, official Democratic radio speech saying, quite frankly, that such a step would avoid a lot of confusion.

Now, Mr. Flynn didn't actually put into one straightforward word his handsome proposal that the Republicans be erased, or one might say, converted for wartime purposes. Probably, if pressed, he might be willing to allow a few of the species to be turned over to Leon Henderson to be rationed among the larger museums. But, if Mr. Flynn didn't say the word exactly, he did put down two, and then two again, and then left it with his unseen audience to complete what to Mr. Flynn couldn't have been considered a complicated sum.

The first "two" of the Democratic Chairman's political equation was that the election of a Congress hostile to the President would be a misfortune second only to a major military defeat. (Not a bad beginning. Not bad at all.) The second "two" of Mr. Flynn's tactical arithmetic—and here's the catch—was that any Congress commanded by the "opposition party" would be, per se, ipso facto, "hostile to the President." Mr. Flynn did not go on to add up to four—not to imply that he couldn't—but Joe Martin did and he came charging right into the battle crying, "You can't do this to us" and accusing the Democratic manager of trying to do away with the two-party system of government.

Now, of course, both Mr. Martin and Mr. Flynn are hired to help elect senators and representatives of their own party and no one ever has noticed either of them warning the nation not to elect too many Republicans or too many Democrats for fear the other party won't be adequately represented. And privately there were not a few Republicans who were relieved to have Mr. Flynn thus peremptorily call off the so-called adjournment of partisanship which after the first flush of the war they found handicapping their free style of politics.

But Mr. Flynn did go too far—farther than even a political manager should allow himself. He did, in effect, ask for the suspension of the two-party system of government for the duration, for the only way to have the two-party system function is to have the representatives of two parties elected to Congress. And so the Democratic Chairman thought it would be just dandy if only Democrats were elected this fall.

Actually, Mr. Flynn made more than a political faux pas. He came near to making a grievious political blunder, harmful to the country and perhaps fatal to the purposes of the President's statesmanship. Until he was rescued by the White House, Mr. Flynn came near to foisting upon Mr. Roosevelt the ill-judged and ill-fated error of President Wilson when, in 1917, he appealed to the country to elect a Democratic Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt stepped on that one, and quickly. He said he hoped the American people would return a Congress which would be prepared to support the Government in time of war, but he said it didn't matter which party it was as far as he was concerned.

Every wartime President has had to conduct the war under the two-party system. In the declaration of war in 1812 with Great Britain, President Madison received only a 79-to-49 vote. In 1845, President Polk found the House dividing 120 to 98 over the action to annex Texas which precipitated the war with Mexico. At the time of America's entry into World War I, President Wilson had a controlling majority in the Senate only and the House was so evenly divided that nine members of minor parties held the balance of power. The following year the Democrats lost both branches of Congress.

Actually the fall congressional campaign holds interesting and beneficial possibilities. If the country agrees with President Roosevelt—and indeed with Wendell Willkie who has been consistently advocating this view—that domestic affairs and the partisan label are to be ruled out of the decision, then on what basis can the elections be contested? If they are not to be contested between Democrats and Republicans as such, between whom will they be contested?

Since the character of the future peace is inseparably wrapped up in the conduct of the war, may not the contest be between candidates of both parties who are prepared to see the United States go on to win the peace and those who aren't? Even the isolationists, once Japan had attacked, were willing to vote to participate in the war. This fall may well be the opportunity for the country to vote a Congress decisively prepared to participate in the peace.

Schools Offer Introduction to Industrial World

Board of Education, Chicago

Youthful Planners of American Industry Give Attention to the Airplane

Chicago pupils taught how to use various materials employed in commerce.

By Bernice Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Todays industrial world is no mystery to the modern high-school pupil. In fact, he probably knows more about it than many of his elders, and he is quite conscious of his responsibility to that industrial world. In schools throughout the country boys are being given a preview of industry through special industrial arts courses which provide actual work experience as well as theory.

In Chicago, interest in the Industrial Arts Laboratory Course has increased so that it is almost impossible to supply equipment fast enough to keep up with mounting registration. More than 11,000 youths are learning the fundamentals of the major industries in one of the most popular elective courses offered by the Board of Education.

Other Materials Used

The Industrial Arts Laboratory Course is comparatively new, and its development comes at a strategic time in the nation's history—at a time when the keen interest of youth is needed in industry and its processes. At one time high-school freshmen were offered manual training on the premise that all boys should be taught to work with wood. From there many pupils went into college preparatory courses or general courses and their technical training ended.

But the modern world of industry uses many other materials in addition to wood and it is to that world that the course is directed. In addition to learning to make things of wood, the youths work with metal, paper, glass, plastics, textiles, leather, and ceramics. At the same time they learn the industrial and commercial importance of these essentials and see them in actual production and operation through visits to local factories. The course is divided into eight fields,—ceramics, electricity, graphic arts, housing, metals, textiles, and transportation.

Take Bill Smith for example. He started out in the course by studying ceramics where he learn to mix cement and made a bird bath for his back yard. He sat before a potter's wheel and made a vase for his mother, decorating it with a design of his own origin and firing it in the shop kiln. He didn't consider it "sissy" to weave himself a tie, to make his mother a table runner, or to cut and sew his own shop apron, for that was his introduction to the textile industry. As he proceeded further, he learned all the processes behind the commercial weaving of rugs, and the production of clothes and fabrics.

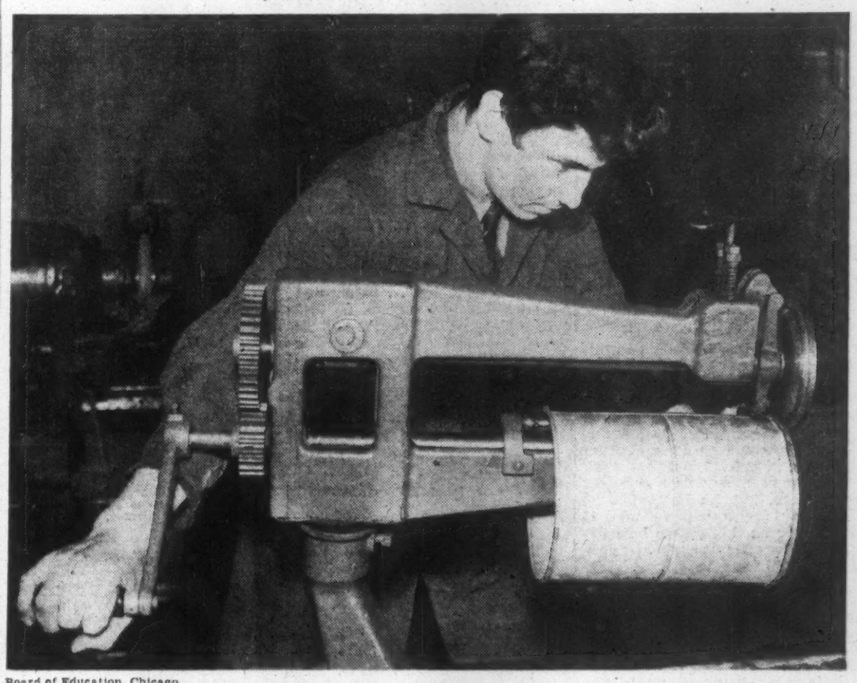
Along with the rest of his chums, he hammered away in the metals division of the course turning out cookie cutters, pancake turners, lamp bases, or paper weights, which were cast in the shop foundry. While doing so they became familiar with many metals and their uses.

Study of Electricity

More than one future electrical engineer has come out of the electrical division of the course. This teaches boys not only to be handy about the home and home work shop in repairing electrical appliances and equipment, but also involves a study of electricity and its transformation into heat, light, mechanical energy, and chemical energy.

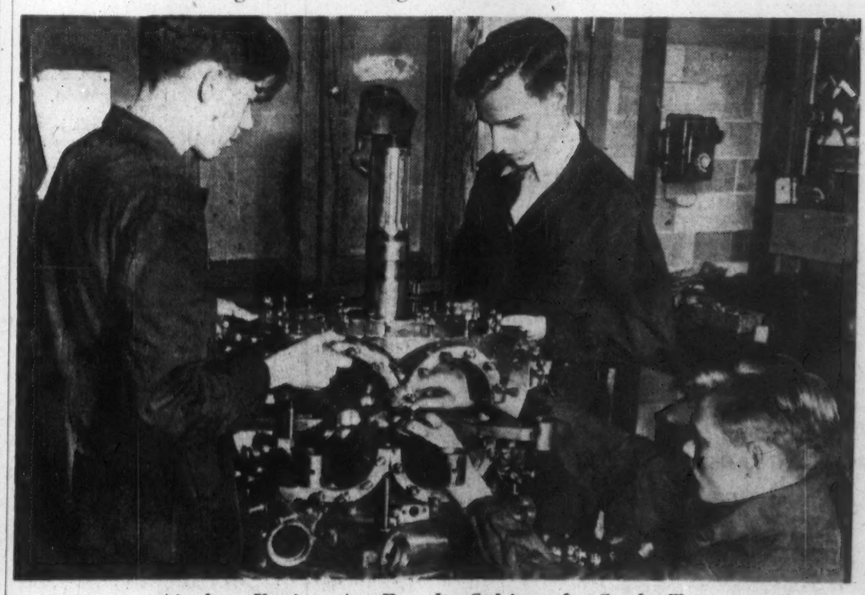
Many phases of automobile, airplane, train, and boat operations are studied under the heading of transportation, by working with models of each, by taking apart actual engines, and by exploring each type.

While studying housing, the pupils learn the principle of modern construction, become familiar with building materials, learn to read and prepare floor plans, and even go into methods of financing. The printed page is no longer a mystery after they have set a page of their own copy, locked it on the press, and bound their own books of instructions in the school bindery.



Board of Education, Chicago

Learning to Make Things in Metal Is Part of the Work



Airplane Engines Are Popular Subjects for Study, Too

The Country Speaks: On the Campus

The Undergraduate, Wartime Style ..... ***By Leavitt F. Morris***

Hanover, N. H.

The college boy has grown up. He has matured overnight from the carefree youth of the between-wars era to a serious-minded young man. He is still walking across the campus to his classes, but there is more often a preoccupied look as he plods along. The Japanese attack, enlistment and the draft have finally brought the problem of the nation's future right to him, personally, and have turned his often capricious private life into a public life which is his own no longer.

Here at Dartmouth, where the 32nd Winter Carnival was carried on in a limited form last week end, the students are reflecting the seriousness of their country's plight. There is determination in their steps as they go to classes. Their main objective is to complete courses and complete them well before they are called into the armed services. The night oil is burning late as new efforts are launched to master subjects which heretofore were brushed aside with the satisfaction of receiving just a passing mark.

These college boys know now that Uncle Sam needs them to fight this war. Prior to the United States' entry into the war students expressed little desire in "joining up." After Pearl Harbor there was a flow—and it's still continuing—of college boys into the ranks of Uncle Sam's military forces. Brig.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, in charge of the Selective Service, says the Army wants the 20-year-olds as soon as it can get them. The college boy knows this means him.

General Hershey said as much when he recently declared: "The men from 18 to 23 make the best soldiers; one of them is as good as two men of 35." "They have spirit, initiative, and quickly become proficient," he said. "They can go at top speed day after day without sleep, which is the quality that makes a great soldier. . . . Older men can't win a war. Magnificent youngsters have done it for us in the past; they must do it again."

The college student is being given time to complete his courses. Colleges and universities are speeding up, however, enabling the boys to finish months ahead of time. Here at Dartmouth summer courses are scheduled which will enable the student to jump a semester ahead.

Besides preparing themselves in their studies Dartmouth students also are making themselves fit physically. No other sport affords so much beneficial exercise as skiing. Ninety per cent of Dartmouth takes to skis in the winter and the students are well justified in feeling that when it comes to physical fitness they should be among the leaders.

"It is hard to concentrate on our studies all the time," one Dartmouth student said, with a half-apologetic eye to rows on rows of skis. "We need a vent."

The possible answer to this came in an editorial in the Dartmouth. It said in part:

"We realize that we must assume a new position as a college in wartime. . . . That we should change our program so that graduation comes a month earlier and that, subsequently, a three-semester year should be innovated, seems only fit at the present time."

Then, expressing the popular opinion of the majority of students, the editorial asserts that a long stretch of work without official interruption would be "less efficient, less healthy, and less workable." It asks for an official recess on March 6, with classes reconvening on March 10, pointing out that this will enable students to go home, to leave Hanover, or even merely to relax without cutting classes and losing work.

It is generally agreed, too, that spring house parties should continue on a modified basis. There are plans to spread formal social week ends economically by allowing only a few fraternities to give parties at one time. The decision revolves around what seems to be legitimate relaxation.

The point is that to a campus visitor, the boys seem to know what they are doing, and are much more alert than the rest of the country to what they believe faces them. In the matter of carnival week ends such as this, therefore, it doesn't seem that they are asking too much.

To Change the Subject:

Cotswold Hospitality ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

A thin envelope slid through the letter slip of the side door and lay, face down, on the floor. No others followed. This was the only contribution of the one mail a day on our hill to stir the quiet of a gray midwinter Saturday.

Idly, I pondered the personalities of letters. Those that bustle importantly through the slip and fall heavily, portentously, on the floor, their faces staring boldly at the ceiling, are almost sure to be bills, commercial announcements, or similar routine contents of the postman's bag.

But this letter lay quietly, modestly, face down and close to the door sill, almost as though it were trying to slip outside again. Its whole demeanor marked its arrival as a special event. Stooping to pick it up, I saw the censor's heavy band sealing one end of the envelope and glanced quickly at stamps and postmark. A clipper letter from the southwest of England—and only tyelve days old. What a treat! The last had been 34 days on the way. I opened it and began to read.

"The lovely box of chocolates arrived yesterday. As we expect our son home on leave before the end of this month, we are keeping that till he comes. It will be quite an event, I can assure you. . . ." It was a long letter, six large and closely written pages.

For the remainder of that day, the familiar scenes of our old New England coast town receded from my view, and I was again immersed in the delectable experience of England in the spring. What though sleet and cutting winds tore at the windows, and the sitting-room looked on a bay turned leaden by the storm—for me, it was spring in England . . . hedges were softened by snowy or rosy clouds of fragrant hawthorn bloom . . . gorse laid a carpet of gold on meadows and hills . . . blue bells—actually wild hyacinths—looked like patches of sky resting lightly on earth . . . and from high above, the lark's liquid notes fell, an eloquent reminder that climbing is not all toil.

Especially I remembered the warm Cornish afternoon sunshine at Tintagel, as I sat on a rock looking dreamily at the ruins of King Arthur's Castle, enjoying the faint fragrance of clover in the grass.

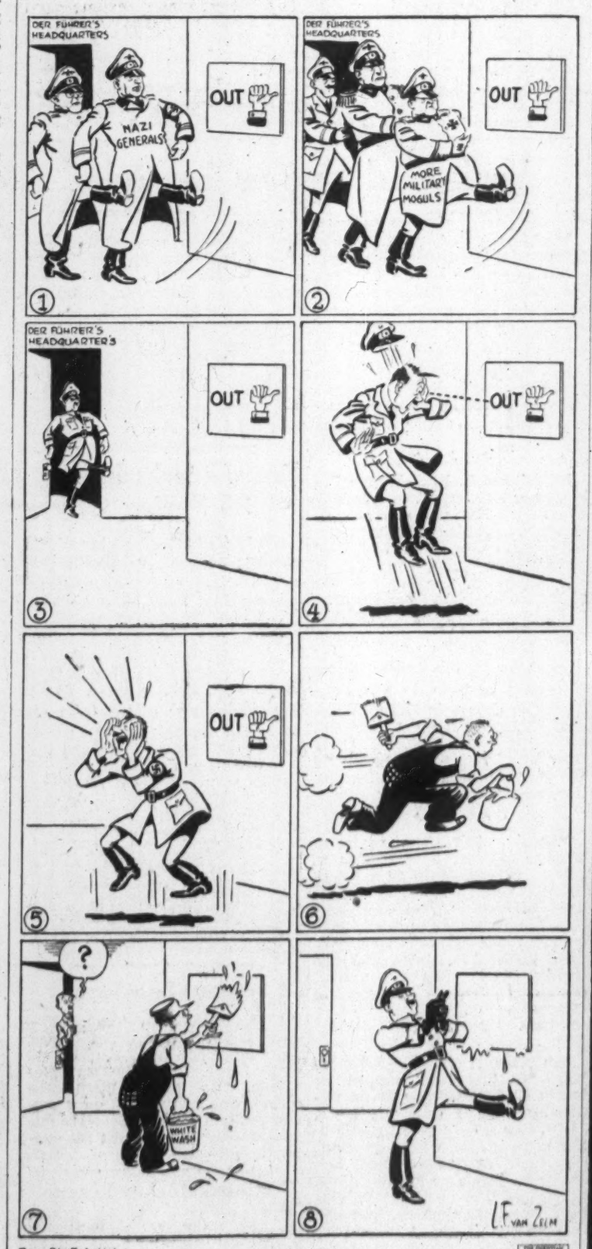
Within an hour, I should leave Tintagel on my way to Bath, doorstep of the Cotswold Hills. The Cotswolds, with their quaint old villages, mellow valleys, and reminders of their solid wool prosperity three centuries ago, were among the places that I had greatly hoped to visit. Now I knew that the prevailing habits of English rural bus routes would probably make that impractical too. I sighed, but smiled immediately after in response to a pleasant greeting from another guest who passed me on her way to her sister, sitting on the grass a little farther down the slope.

The greeting lengthened easily into a light conversation, through which I hoped vaguely to acquire some additional information about local busses. Her sister joined us, and their interest in an American traveller who was so keen about England prompted me to share my disappointment at finding that the Cotswolds would be out of reach. At mention of the Cotswolds, the sisters exchanged glances, and the elder remarked impulsively, "My sister lives in the Cotswolds."

It seemed a little unreal, happening in England, where one sees nothing of homes unless one bears the Proper Introductions, but less than a week later I was stepping from a bus in a slow, heavy rain—"typical Cotswold weather," said my hostess—and getting into a car that was drawn up by the roadside awaiting me.

My friendly Tintagel acquaintance was at the wheel, and a short ride brought us to her home, a hospitable-looking house set in a blue garden and with views of the rolling Cotswold landscape through French windows. There I was introduced to her husband, a genial gentleman who seemed to have a massive knowledge of Roman England, and we sat down to lunch. After lunch, there were long hours of leisurely riding over Cotswold roads until long past tea time, along highways and byways that are missed by the traveller who must keep to scheduled routes. Ever since, I have cherished the memory of that afternoon, which occurred in the last peace year—during the spring that was checkered with so many tense Czechoslovakian week ends.

Reading my clipper letter over again, it was pleasant to remember that thoughtful hospitality to a stranger from across the Atlantic, and to think of the reunion of my host and hostess with their soldier son, who had taken part in Dunkirk—and of a box of American chocolates adding to the festivity of the occasion.



By a Staff Artist

The Old Army Game—

Latest Story About Kitchener Kids Discloses Loyalty of Bobby Bauer for Others

Misrepresentation of Age Allows Trio to Keep Intact

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greek legend has given us the story of Damon and Phintias. French literature has given us the triumvirate of the Three Musketeers. From contemporary Canadian history today there comes a thoroughly comparable story of loyalty and friendship and self-sacrifice.

It concerns the famous Kraut line of the Boston Bruins hockey team, those three Kitchener Kids whose names—Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer—are becoming as well known for their one-for-all-and-all-for-one steadfastness as they are for being the best two-way forward line in the National Hockey League today.

Pledged Life

Damon will be remembered as the man who pledged his life for his friend, Phintias, when Phintias had been condemned to be executed and had asked a few days' respite in which to arrange his affairs. The Syracusan tyrant, Dionysius, who had ordered Phintias executed, was so touched by the devotion of these two that he released both and begged to be admitted to their friendship.

Like these men of long ago and like the Three Musketeers of Alexandre Dumas are the Krauts, whose main idea as they have progressed through life has been to stick together at all costs both on the ice and off, and it is because of this pact that their latest deed developed.

Joined Air Force

Much has been written lately about the fact that these three boys joined the Royal Canadian Air Force, and that tomorrow night's game at Boston Garden against Montreal Canadiens would be their last in a Bruins uniform for the duration of the present war. Not known, however, was the fact that one of the trio made sure that all would be together by deliberately misrepresenting his age on his war service questionnaire.

This, of course, is a serious offense. When Dumart, Schmidt and Bauer registered last July 15, 1940, they put down their ages under penalty of perjury. Bauer, however, listed his age as one year younger than he really was, for if he had put down his correct birthday—Feb. 16, 1915—he would have been outside of the 21-24 age limit in which his two pals would be called.

Nothing was said of this move of Bobby's, even though the other two knew about it. Stories broke out of Canada to the effect that if Bauer could show he was born in 1915 as is listed in every hockey guide book instead of in 1916 as he had listed himself, he would be reclassified and could probably go on playing hockey. All three kept mum, the other two on Bobby's request. Everybody was a bit mystified, especially Manager Art Ross who questioned Bauer on the subject no less than four times.

It was only a week or so ago that the story broke. One of his two friends told the facts to Ross, firm in the belief that Bauer's self-abnegation should be made known at least to the boss on the eve of their departure. Ross, stunned, announced the story to the press today.

As mentioned above, the penalties are severe for falsification of age on war service questionnaires, but it is doubtful if those penalties will be imposed on a fellow who deliberately puts his age lower than it really is just so he can go to war with his comrades.

The story of the Krauts is gaining stature every day. Perhaps their deeds are now overshadowed by feats of personal heroism from the front lines of the battlefields throughout the world, but if they keep on in the future as they have in the past, historians will find it impossible to keep the names of the Kitchener Kids out of their accounts.

Over the Blue Line

Two-thirds of the Kraut line, connected for the Bruins' first goal last night as Boston defeated Detroit 3-0 at the Garden . . . Dumart passed to Bauer for the opening tally in the first period . . . Jack McGill and Clare Martin, the two former amateurs with the Boston Olympics who were playing their first game of professional hockey, were considered fully adequate in their Boston debut . . . McGill earned an assist, helping Harvey Jackson set up Eddie Wiseman . . . Dutch Hiller scored the B's third goal as Brimsek recorded his third shutout of the season . . . Art Jackson did not dress, Ross believing that he needed a rest . . . Roy Conacher appeared only once in the second period, and not at all in the final session.

* * *

Tomorrow night's game marks the end of the Bruins' terrific stretch of games which will have them play 13 league games and two exhibition contests in 24 nights . . . Lloyd Gronsdal, third Olympic to turn pro, will appear in a Bruins uniform tomorrow evening . . . With Gronsdal, the B's have 18 men on the roster and three must sit out . . . Hergesheimer is still unable to play and Ross must pick two more to join him on the bench . . . Eyebrows were raised when Art Jackson did not don his armor last night . . . Following tomorrow's game, presentation will be made to the Krauts in center ice, and the crowd is urged to stay for the ceremonies. . . Bauer and Schmidt are driving to Canada Wednesday, while Dumart will go by train late Thursday afternoon . . . They report for duty Saturday.

Coach Simmons Predicts Climb For Athletics

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics, who wound up last season in eighth, will finish the coming season in fourth place if they get the breaks and "no worse than fifth no matter what happens."

That's the starry-eyed prediction of Al Simmons, "Old Bucket-foot," who is now a coach for Connie Mack.

Simmons' optimism wasn't shaken by the fact that the Athletics lost their brightest star, outfielder Sam Chapman, and their regular second baseman, Benny McCoy, to the Army and Navy.

"We hit only a point less than the Yankees last season," he explained, "and we lost a lot of games that a little better pitching might have won. I think our hitting will be as good and our pitching better this year.

"Naturally, losing Chapman is going to hurt plenty. He hit .322 and drove in 106 runs last year. And McCoy was coming along fast and should have had a big year. But we've still got a pretty fair outfield with Bob Johnson, Dee Miles and Mike Kreevich and this young fellow 'Crash' Davis, is a good looking second baseman."

Kreevich, obtained in a midwinter trade from the Chicago White Sox, is one of Simmons' "ifs," along with first baseman Dick Siebert and the club's pitching.

"Siebert," declared Al, "is great. He's a much underrated first baseman who fields brilliantly and hits hard, too."

As for the A's pitching, Simmons tabbed the prospects "mighty bright." He predicted big things for Phil Marchildon, the young Canadian who won 12 games for the A's as a freshman last year.

"He was a little wild and lacked experience, but he learned a lot last year and ought to win 15 games for us this season," Al declared. "Jack Knott should be good for 12 to 15 wins, too."

He spoke highly of Jack Hallett, a big right-hander who came to the A's in the Kreevich deal. He also said Russ Wolff, a 28-year-old recruit from Williamsport, Fred Caliguiri and Dick Fowler, a trio of rookie right-handers, "look like pitchers who'll make the grade this season."

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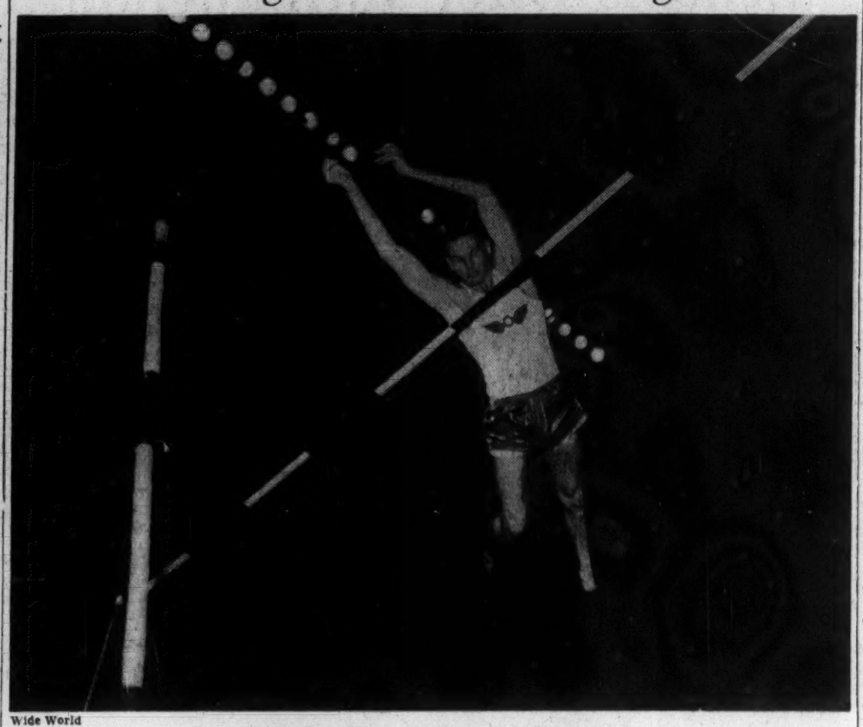
Saturday Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Delaware 52, Randolph-Macon 43.
Dartmouth 58, Harvard 36.
Amherst 39, Tufts 33.
Richmond 39, Hampden-Sydney 37.
Rhode Island State 56, Worcester Tech 39.
Rochester 58, Hobart 40.
Navy 51, Virginia 37.
West Virginia 59, West Virginia Wes. 36.
Virginia Tech 38, Virginia Military 26.
Manhattan 53, Rutgers 46.
Connecticut 69, New Hampshire 53.
Springfield 54, Vermont 23.
Clemson 39, The Citadel 38.
Emory & Henry 93, Davis & Elkins 57.
St. John's 78, Providence 42.
Westminster 53, Waynesburg 38.
Johns Hopkins 45, Swarthmore 44.
Loyola 55, Washington 43.
Niagara 56, Clarkson Tech 37.
Univ. of Buffalo 47, Alfred 34.
Wash. and Jeff. 31, Western Maryland 29.
Holy Cross 44, St. Peter's 36.
Hudson 85, Princeton Seminary 43.
Panzer 48, Newark Univ. 40.
Pratt Institute 58, New York State Tea. 48.
Marshall 80, West Liberty 57.
Cornell 46, Pennsylvania 36.
City College of New York 49, Lasalle 45.
Albright 63, Gettysburg 47.
Muhlenberg 54, Franklin-Marshall 41.
Moravian 30, St. Joseph's 24.
Washington & Lee 50, Maryland 38.
Juniata 60, Wheaton 51.
Princeton 51, Army 36.
Drexel 39, Lafayette 32.
Bloomsburg 41, Lock Haven 37.
Roanoke 38, Bridgewater 15.
Stevens Institute 35, Union 32.
Brooklyn Poly 46, R. P. I. 38.
Appalachian 76, Catawba 53.
Syracuse 62, Colgate 32.
Duke 52, North Carolina 40.
Elon 34, High Point 33.
Penn State 59, Carnegie Tech 26.
Lehigh 45, Villanova 42.
Lebanon Valley 39, Ursinus 36.
East Stroudsburg 60, West Chester 25.
Mansfield 38, Kutztown 24.
Geneva 54, Pitt 42.
Georgia Tech 52, Tulane 43.
Tennessee Tech 31, Chattanooga 29.
Indiana Tch 57, Slippery Rock Tch 48.
E. Kentucky State 45, Berea College 41.
Kentucky Union 46, Kentucky Wes. 39.
Wooster 49, Case 39.
Baldwin-Wallace 47, John Carroll 33
Oklahoma A. & M. 31, Creighton 22.
Transylvania 58, Centre 27.
Muskingum 44, Mount Union 34.
Xavier 45, Toledo 40.
Kenyon 79, Ashland 38.
Ohio Northern 42, Wilmington 27.
Denison 43, Otterbein 36.
Akron 58, Ohio Wesleyan 42.
Notre Dame 46, Kentucky 43.
Butler 36, Michigan State 36.
Minnesota 63, Ohio State 32.
Great Lakes Naval Training 47, Wisconsin 42.
Luther 47, Simpson 28.
Loyola (Chicago) 52, De Paul 51.
Chanute Field 58, North Central (Ill.) 44.
Winona Tea. 30, Duluth Tea. 26.
Illinois Normal 63, Ball State 48.
Hanover 39, Louisville 38.
Bradley 72, Illinois Wes. 35.
Nebraska Wesleyan 45, Hastings 37.
Moorhead (Minn.) Tea. 50, Mankato Tea. 49.
Beloit 34, Carroll 23.
Knox 50, Grinnell 47.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 43, Macalester 37.
Hamline 40, St. Thomas 24.
Augsburg (Minn.) 54, St. John's 35.
St. Olaf 48, Concordia 46.
Gustavus Adolphus 52, Virginia Junior 35.
North Dakota 55, Morningside 52 (two overtimes).
Detroit 29, Michigan Normal 27.
Detroit Tech 54, Illinois Tech 28.
Kent State 55, Heidelberg 38.
Valparaiso (Ind.) 50, Concordia (Ill.) 48.
Southern Ill. Normal 42, Northern Ill. Tea. 33.
St. Louis Univ. 51, Tulsa 31.
Nebraska 39, Iowa State 31.
Cornell (Iowa) 49, Ripon 44.
Dubuque 41, Penn 24.
Georgetown 35, Marquette 34.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 43, James Millikin 40.
Rose Poly 66, Concordia (Ind.) 23.
Indiana Central 59, Central Ind. Normal 31.
Tri-State Tea. 47, Lawrence Tech 41.
Illinois 41, Northwestern 33.
Monmouth 51, Lawrence 30.
Concordia (Wis.) 55, St. Norbert 41.
Missouri Valley 32, Westminster (Mo.) 22.
Central (Mo.) 40, William Jewell 25.
Kansas Wesleyan 53, Rockhurst 35.
Warrensburg Mo. T. 67, Missouri Mines 64 (overtime).
Emporia Kan. T. 57, Fort Hays State 46.
Oklahoma 60, Missouri 36.
Southeastern Okla State 43, E. Central State 35.
Northwestern Okla State 38, Okla City 27.
Texas Christian 57, Texas 46.
Arkansas 50, Baylor 45.
Texas Wesleyan 36, McMurry 22.
Southwestern (Okla) Tech 40, Northeastern Okla State 35.
Phillips Univ. 50, Central Okla. State 37.
Colorado 63, Colorado State 27.
Montana State 50, Idaho Southern B. 38.
Greeley State 56, Western State 48.
Texas Mines 38, Arizona T. (Tempe) 36.
Wyoming 60, Utah State 43.
Brigham Young 50, Utah 42.
Texas Tech 47, Hardin-Simmons 38.
College of Idaho 42, Pacific 33.
Oregon State 56, Oregon 39.
Southern California 37, Stanford 22.
Colorado Mines 43, Colorado College 40.
Washington State 54, Washington 43.
San Francisco 50, Nevada 38.
New Mexico Tea. 67, Eastern New Mexico Tea. 32.
Redlands Univ. 51, California Tech 48.
Whittier 48, Pomona 40.
U. C. L. A. 50, California 34.
San Francisco State 54, Humboldt S 48.
San Diego State 37, Fresno State 26.
Eastern Washington 74, Pacific Lutheran 32.
College of Pacific 40, Calif. Aggies 26.
Northwest Nazarene 52, Multnomah 23.
Santa Barbara State 33, Loyola of Los Angeles 30.

Soaring to New Indoor Heights



Wide World

Cornelius Warmerdam of California

NEW YORK—At the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden, Saturday night, Warmerdam established the world indoor pole-vault record at 15ft. 3⅛in. He has gone over 15 feet many times out of doors, but this was the first time over 15 feet for any vaulter indoors, and the California boy did it with borrowed poles, his own not arriving from the coast in time.

Warmerdam Goes Over 15 Feet For Thirteenth Time

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Cornelius Warmerdam, who tells the school children of Piedmont, Calif., never to tell a lie, proved to the 15,000 fans at the Millrose Games Saturday night that he practices what he teaches.

Two weeks ago he promised that if the pole vault runway were lengthened to 137 feet he would make the world's first 15-foot indoor jump. The path was stretched that distance, and Warmerdam showed his appreciation by going ⅜-inch above the promised height.

The Californian sat on the sidelines while the other vaulters struggled to 12 feet, then he got into the fray with a borrowed pole because his own bamboo stick failed to arrive.

He made each succeeding height on his first try as he climbed past the former Millrose record of 14 feet 3 inches and the 14 foot 7⅛ standard that previously stood as the best indoor accomplishment.

It was the thirteenth time Warmerdam had zoomed over the 15-foot mark and the first time he had turned the trick indoors. He is the only person to have accomplished it, indoors or out.

His achievement was one of the two world indoor marks established. Charles Hlad of Michigan Normal, was clocked in :07.2 while winning his semifinal heat of the 60-yard high hurdles. Norwood Ewell of Penn State equalled the accepted time of :06.1 in winning the 60-yard dash.

Greg Rice did 8:52.8 in winning his two-mile race, the second fastest time ever turned in for that event. Only Rice's own indoor mark of 8:51.1 has been faster. Gilbert Dodds of Boston led all the way until the gun lap and finished only a stride back. It was Rice's twenty-first consecutive triumph.

Ola Again Turns Back Tokle In United States Ski Jumping

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9 (AP)—A smiling, handsome Norwegian refugee soared off with the national ski jumping championship in Class A here yesterday afternoon. Ola, conqueror of defending champion Torger Tokle one week ago in the eastern tournament, turned the trick again. He carried off top honors with 230.2 points to hand Tokle the only two defeats he has suffered this season.

In second place was little Art Devlin of the Lake Placid, N. Y., Sno-Birds with 229.15 points. Tokle could do no better than third with 227.9 points. Tokle, who came to this country from Norway four years ago, skis out of Brooklyn, New York.

Royal Air Force

Ola, one of three entries from the Royal Norwegian Air Force in training near Toronto (they use only their given names to avoid reprisals against their families still living in Norway) won as he did a week ago—on form—because neither of his jumps was as long as Tokle's.

Ola had 191 feet on his first run and 180 on his second. Tokle made the longest jump, 194 feet on his first try, and 181 on his second.

Devlin went 189 feet and 183 feet.

Bietila Fourth

Walter Bietla of the University of Wisconsin Hoofers, Madison, was fourth with jumps of 185 and 181 for 226.85 points.

More than 12,000 spectators saw the tournament, conducted on Duluth's 60-meter slide.

Tokle won his title in Seattle last year. He still holds the Duluth hill record of 203 feet set one year ago.

Ralph Bietila's national C Class ski-jumping crown was blown off his head by a strong wind here Saturday and snatched up by Jack Pauly of the Edina Ski Club of Minneapolis as competition got under way in the 1942 national championships on Duluth's 60-meter hill.

Longest Jump

Young Pauly turned in the longest jump of the day in the boys division, a graceful leap of 165 feet, which coupled with his first try of 148 feet, earned 208.3 points, more than two better than his nearest rival, Gayle Eymer of the Kiwanis Ski Club of Iron Mountain, Mich.

Young Bietila, defending title holder, of Ishpeming, Mich., could do no better than fourth place with jumps of 150 and 131.

A new champion also wears the Senior Class crown. He is Ingvar Arneson of the New London Ski Club of New London, Wis., who went 153 and 151 feet to earn 221.4 points, almost 5 more than Hans Strand of the Bear Mountain, N. Y., Club, who landed in second place with jumps of 146-151 for 216.5 points.

Helge Sather of Spokane, Wash., 1941 Senior Class champion, did not defend his honors.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Washington — Bernie Bierman, Minnesota's football coach until called to service by the Marines, has been assigned to help set up a physical education course for naval and marine flying corps fledglings.

* * *

Newark, N. J.—Swimmer Gloria Callen bettered Eleanor Holm's six-year-old world record with 1:48.2 performance in 150-yard backstroke.

* * *

Miami Beach, Fla.—Wayne Sabin, Reno, Nev., stylist who couldn't win in his last two starts as an amateur, kept his professional record spotless with a 6—1, 7—5, 6—0 victory over Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles in the finals of the $1,500 Roney-Plaza tournament.

* * *

Chicago—Amateur athletic organizations in the United States will send a team to the Pan-American Games in Buenos Aires next November if the government approves participation, Avery Brundage, President of the United States of America Sports Federation, announced.

* * *

Phoenix, Ariz.—The name of Herman Barron, a newcomer to golf fame, was added to a list of illustrious past winners of the 42-year-old western open championship. Barron wound up his 72-hole climb to the top with rounds of 69-69-71-67—276, which was two strokes better than his nearest competitor, Henry Pickard of Oklahoma City.

* * *

Schenectady, N. Y.—Schenectady's Curling Rink copped its fourth straight Gordon grand national medal by defeating Utica, 13-10. It was the tightest match of the bonspiel, in which 10 rinks competed. After the lead had changed hands several times, Schenectady, skipped by the veteran Bevis P. Coulson, put the title on ice in the 16th end by scoring three stones to move ahead to 13-9, Utica scored its 10th in the last end.

It's Coulson's sixth Gordon medal—a record unequaled by any curlers, 18-7, 16-ends.

New York City's Caledonians, skipped by William Cuthbertson, took the Richard E. Emmet Memorial medal, beating Charles T. LeRoyer's Winchester, Mass., curlers, 18-7, 16-ends.

In the Emmet semifinals the Caledonians defeated Utica, 19-12, and Winchester, Mass., downed Saranac Lake, 11-10.

Browns Schedule 25 Spring Games

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A spring schedule of 25 games, 19 with major league clubs, was announced by the Browns, who are moving to Florida after five years of training in Texas.

Pitchers and catchers will open the Deland, Fla., camp on March 2, with the rest of the team reporting a week later. The spring schedule, all games at Deland unless otherwise designated:

March 14, Kansas City at Lake Wales, Fla.; 15, Brooklyn B team; 17, Kansas City; 18, Washington at Orland, Fla.; 19, Brooklyn B team at Daytona Beach, Fla.; 20, Brooklyn B team; 21, Boston Braves; 22, Braves at Sanford, Fla.; 24, Washington; 25, Brooklyn at Daytona Beach; 27, Detroit; 28 and 29, Philadelphia Phils at Miami Beach; 30, Brooklyn at Daytona Beach; 31, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.

April 1, Phils 2, Montreal; 3, Phils; 4, Braves at Sanford; 5, Braves; 6, break camp; 7, Atlanta at Anderson, S. C.; 8, Anniston at Anniston, Ala.; 9, Montgomery at Montgomery, Ala.; 11 and 12, St. Louis Cardinals at St. Louis.

Senators Lose Layne

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Hillis Layne, Washington infielder, was inducted into the United States Army at near-by Fort Oglethorpe. The flashy Washington rookie, who had figured on a regular position with the Senators this year, already had signed his contract.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	24	10	1	49	140	101
Boston	20	11	5	45	110	81
Toronto	20	12	3	43	111	88
Chicago	17	14	3	37	105	96
Brooklyn	13	24	1	25	97	132
Detroit	11	21	3	25	91	114
Montreal	10	22	2	22	85	123

Both American League Leaders Are Unmolested

American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Springfield	22	15	4	48	134	115
New Haven	17	20	3	37	115	150
Providence	16	20	5	37	155	157
Washington	14	21	4	32	99	119
Philadelphia	8	30	3	19	116	183
Western Division						
Hershey	26	9	5	57	154	106
Cleveland	24	13	5	53	123	109
Indianapolis	23	13	5	51	137	100
Buffalo	17	18	4	38	116	100
Pittsburgh	15	24	4	34	141	171

By the Associated Press

Leaders in both divisions of the American Hockey League remain unmolested, with Springfield six and a half games in front of the eastern division pack and Hershey bounding along with a six-point margin in the west.

In both divisions, however, the fight for the runner-up berth is tighter than a sailor's best knot. New Haven and Providence are tied for second place behind the Springfield Indians and Cleveland and Indianapolis enjoy a similar position in the western sector.

The western tie developed when Cleveland lost both of its games during the week end and the Indianapolis Caps triumphed in both of their starts.

New Haven pulled even with Providence Saturday night by spilling Cleveland, 5 to 3, while the Reds were idle and then both clubs were defeated Sunday night. Hershey downed Providence, 5 to 4, and Indianapolis clipped the Eagles, 5 to 2.

In the battle of the two divisional leaders Saturday night, Springfield polished off Hershey, 3 to 2, on the Indians' own rink.

Harvard-Yale Crew Races To Be Two Miles

Harvard University has announced that a definite date and place have been set for the annual Harvard-Yale crew races.

The regatta will be held May 23 on the Housatonic River, Derby, Connecticut, with the combination race starting at 5 o'clock followed by the freshman, junior varsity, and varsity races at half hour intervals.

Since 1878 the Harvard-Yale regatta has been held on the Thames River, New London, Connecticut, except in 1917 when all intercollegiate athletics at Harvard were cancelled because of the World War, and in 1918 when the races were held at Derby, Connecticut. This year again, because of the war, the Thames River is not available for the regatta in June.

At New London, the varsity race has always been over a four-mile course while the combination, junior varsity, and freshman races have been held at the two mile distance. In 1918, all races were rowed over a two mile course as they will be this year.

Tufts Requests Cancellation Of Baseball Dates

Tufts College will not sponsor a varsity baseball team this spring because of the fact that final examinations at Medford will be held so early in May, Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics, announced today.

Spring competition for Jumbo athletics will end May 5 to all intents and purposes, Houston declared, with intramural baseball supplanting the regular varsity season. Requests have been made to the various colleges on the Tufts schedule that the Jumbos be released for the season.

In discussing the general picture, Houston declared, "Such an arrangement strikes seriously at the carrying out of spring schedules, as the weather in the month of April is particularly uncertain for such sports as baseball and tennis. Fortunately, the track schedule is so arranged that we can carry out most of our dual meets but it will be impossible to participate in the Easterns and New Englands. Also it will be possible to carry out a four or five-game lacrosse schedule. We are attempting to arrange six or seven matches in tennis for April but we are not optimistic about the possibility of playing them because of the weather."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

National League
Boston 3, Detroit 0.
Toronto 3, Brooklyn 3.
New York 4, Chicago 3

American League
Buffalo 8, Pittsburgh 5.
Hershey 5, Providence 4.
Indianapolis 5, New Haven 3.
Washington 2, Cleveland 0.

American Association
Minneapolis 5, Dallas 4 (overtime).
St. Louis 4, Tulsa 0.
Kansas City 4, Fort Worth 3 (overtime).

Eastern Amateur League
Johnstown 3, New York 2 (overtime tie).
Boston 3, Baltimore 3 (overtime tie).

Results Feb. 7

National League
Toronto 6, New York 4.
Montreal 3, Detroit 1.

American League
Indianapolis 5, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Buffalo 4.
New Haven 5, Cleveland 3.
Springfield 3, Hershey 2.

American Association
St. Paul 2, Dallas 1
Fort Worth 5, Omaha 3.
Kansas City 9, Tulsa 3.

Eastern Amateur League
Baltimore 6, Jersey Skeeters 3.
Atlantic City 7, Washington 2.
Boston 7, New York 4.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Dartmouth	3	0	0	6	19	10
Yale	3	1	0	6	28	10
Harvard	1	1	0	2	9	7
Princeton	1	2	0	2	10	13
Army	0	4	0	0	6	30

Golfers Contribute Much To National War Projects

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Thanks to a couple of timely communiques, we are able today to overtake the pro golfers as they swing along the gold trail. Or maybe it should be called the Defense Bond trail this year, as they are taking at least part of their earnings in bonds.

One of the communiques is from Freddy Corcoran, the alert P. G. A. Tournament Manager. The other is from the Masters Tournament Committee at Augusta, Ga. Both communiques fairly drip patriotism, and you know it's not just a shield to hide selfish motives as of all sports groups the pro golfers always have been right up front when it came to donating time and services to worthy causes.

50 Per Cent Better

Corcoran reports the Los Angeles, Oakland and Bing Crosby tournaments were about 50 per cent more successful this year than in the past, and that only rain curbed the attendance at San Francisco.

The pros have voted that in all future P. G. A. sponsored tournaments 20 per cent of the prize money would be in Defense Bonds, and in all exhibition matches the expenses would be paid in bonds. Corcoran thinks that the payment of entrance fees in defense stamps also would be a good idea.

He is much pleased over the arrangements for the match between Ben Hogan, top money winner, and Craig Wood, national open champion. It will be a three-out-of-five affair, with the rivals competing for Defense Bonds and the gallery buying war stamps as admissions.

World Championship

Inasmuch as Wood already has eliminated Vic Ghezzi, P. G. A. champion, in a challenge match, the Wood-Hogan match could rightfully be billed as a world championship affair, Corcoran maintains. Hogan, incidentally, recently passed a screen test and probably will sign to make pictures after the winter tour.

With the U. S. G. A. calling off its tournaments, the P. G. A. championship will be the only so-called major title at stake this year, and that will be without a defending champion as Ghezzi is in the armed service and undoubtedly will be unable to compete.

The P. G. A. tournament is the only major title at stake in the accepted sense, that is, which brings us to the communiqué from Augusta; where the Masters will be held April 9-12.

Notable Entry List

There, my friends, is a tournament. We had not realized what a super-championship affair that is until we started perusing the entry list and taking note of the entrance requirements. It is safe to say that anyone who might have a chance of winning meets one or more of the 13 qualifying requirements, and that makes it as open to real contenders as any tournament, including the National Open.

To give an idea of the class of the field, it includes champions of every national tournament here and in England, the first 30 finishers in the 1941 Masters, the first 30 in the National Open, the last eight in the National Amateur and the last eight in the P. G. A. If your favorite player isn't in that bunch he shouldn't be your favorite player.

Eighty-four players are eligible this year, although the field will be around 50 due to the fact that some of the older champions no longer are competing, and some, such as Bud Ward, amateur champion, and Ghezzi, are in the service.

This may seem like blowing the bugle for a private enterprise, but when a tournament has "class" written all over it there's no harm in looking into it to see just why it deserves the rating.

Sports Around the Hub

Braves Find New Batting Power

The arrival of huge Ernie Lombardi in the camp of the Braves climaxes negotiations which had been carried on between Bob Quinn and the Cincinnati Reds for several months. Bill McKechnie, however, could not part with the veteran catcher until he had secured a replacement. Rollie Hemsley was the answer. Lombardi will help fill Casey Stengel's much-needed want for more offensive power, as the big fellow is one of the best hitters in the National League. He will drive in many of the runs which were left stranded in the past.

Lombardi's batting average slumped to .264 in 1941, his eleventh season in the senior circuit. But baseball men shrug off this point because they maintain that like all other great hitters, "Lom" will be able to pound the ball just as long as he can walk up to the plate.

The new Braves' receiver who, incidentally, is a very able handler of pitchers, led the league in batting with a .342 mark in 1938, and in '39 and '40 was behind the plate while the Reds won pennants. In '40 they also won the World Series from Detroit.

* * *

Among the interesting angles in the Millrose Meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night was the showing of Gilbert Dodds, the B. A. A. runner, in the two-mile. Greg Rice had to go "all out" to nip him at the tape. At the Boston Garden B. A. A. Games this Saturday Dodds will start in the Hunter Mile, although he probably would rather try again to snap Rice's unbeaten string, which has now reached 21 consecutive races.

* * *

Dodds formerly attended Ashland College in Ohio and ran in the Billings Two-mile in the B.A.A. meet two years ago, but recently has been training for the mile under Jack Ryder. Gil has won the Big Six mile and two-mile several times, as well as the Northeastern Ohio A.A.U. titles at these two distances. He also won the N.C.A.A. cross-country championship one year. The Unicorn runner should give Les MacMitchell, Walter Mehl and the rest a battle Saturday.

* * *

Harvard has a chance to jump back into a third-place tie in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League this evening. Coach Earl Brown has taken 10 players to New York for a game with Columbia, which at the moment is residing at the bottom of the standing with one loss and no victories. Dartmouth went into a first-place tie with Cornell last week by beating Princeton, 54-50, and the 58-36. On Saturday evening Harvard meets the Tigers at Cambridge.

* * *

The biggest competition of the winter in schoolboy track circles comes to the Garden Saturday afternoon in the 25th annual State meet. Sixteen Class A schools and 20 in Class B will struggle for championships on the boards that in the evening will hold the B.A.A. Games. Defending its Class A crown will be Mechanic Arts, but with slim chance of repeating. Having triumphed in the recent Northeastern meet, Rindge Tech will be the favorite. Worcester North will be defending in the always wide open Class B competition.

* * *

The B. C. Eagles are still atop the New England Hockey League today with six wins and no losses. They meet B. U. in a league test tomorrow night on Arena ice and Princeton in a non-league game at New Jersey on Thursday . . . The 1942 Who's Who in baseball is on the newsstands, with Joe Di Maggio "taking a cut" on the cover . . . Ed Dugger, former Tufts star, now employed in a defense plant in Dayton, Ohio, will run in the B. A. A. hurdles . . . Forest Efaw will start in the two-mile . . . The new Brooklyn Dodger roster, with a "V" for victory cover, has just arrived.

* * *

Charlie Sullivan of Melrose, senior on the B. C. hockey team, today reached Fort Devens for the start of an Army career . . . The Yanks will be wise to keep that Di Maggio-Barrow contract duel as quiet as possible. The Yankee outfielder is not making himself more popular with the boys in the service by shouting for more money. This is not to suggest that Joe hasn't a legitimate argument, but rather that he should carry on negotiations privately . . . Plans are being drawn up for the 18th annual indoor interscholastics at Andover Feb. 21. Entries for this track show must be in by Feb. 14.

Phils New Name

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — From now on it'll be the Phils, not the Phillies, the management of the Philadelphia National League baseball club announces.

"The shorter name should be more popular and it's more appropriate," said Bill Phillips, the club press agent. "Lobert (Manager Hans Lobert) wants speed and is going to streamline the club's style of play, so we've streamlined the name."

The team has been known as the Phillies since 1883.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	28	10	5	61	197	115
New York	25	15	5	55	204	152
Johnstown	24	15	5	53	169	153
Washington	19	20	5	43	173	197
Baltimore	18	23	4	40	178	192
River Vale	13	26	4	30	139	173
Atlantic City	12	30	0	24	161	229
Boardwalk Cup Standing						
New York	8	4	3	19	73	50
Boston	7	5	1	15	51	29
Johnstown	7	6	1	15	49	51
Washington	6	6	2	14	48	63
Baltimore	5	8	2	12	53	60
River Vale	6	7	1	13	47	57
Atlantic City	5	8	0	10	47	85

Journey to the Ark

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

Bill liked it here. He liked the farm smells and the Putnams, and the quietness, and the sound of a cow mooing from the barn across the lane. The hayfields sloped from the low farmhouse straight down to the pond. In the old apple tree by the window the birds were cheeping sleepily.

They had chicken pie and fresh rolls with wild strawberry jam and some cole-slaw in saucers, and for dessert stewed rhubarb and doughnuts. No one talked much during the meal, although there was a great feeling of friendliness and peace at the table.

When the last spoon had returned for the last time to its saucer Aunt Em said,

"You children had better go with Uncle Jim to pack the knapsacks while I help Mrs. Putnam clear up. Leave your dishes at the sink as you go out."

"Knapsacks? Uncle Jim, where are we going?" cried Sandy, seizing her uncle's hand and skipping past the chopping block in the shed and out into the quiet dusk.

"Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies," chuckled Uncle Jim. "Now for the bags. Take out your night things and toothbrushes and bedroom slippers and bathing suits—that will do for a starter. We'll bring the—well, never mind what—for the rest tomorrow."

He had given them each an old knapsack and was busy rooting among the bags and bundles of groceries in the car, choosing this one, taking another into the shed to put on top of the wood-pile, dividing another, giving some to the children to add to their loads, and filling two other knapsacks and baskets with the rest.

Mr. Putnam came out with two glass gallon jugs slung from handles of braided rope, which he took over to the pump and filled. Bill went to carry one back, while the chickens cackled excitedly from their yards hoping for an extra feeding.

"It's good water," the farmer said. "Comes from solid granite forty feet down. We used to have to lug our water from the pond before we had the well drilled."

A Mysterious Destination

Aunt Em joined them, talking over her shoulder to Mrs. Putnam, who helped her into her knapsack.

"You and Sandy go ahead," said Uncle Jim to her, when everyone's pack had been comfortably arranged, "Sandy can take the little basket and here's one for you. Got your flashlight, all right? Bill and I will manage the rest."

"Where are we going, Aunt Em? Are we going to sleep in the woods?" Sandy asked, her eyes dancing, but Aunt Em merely smiled again and shook her head.

They went single file across a field and over the bars of a gate into rough pasture land with a beech wood to one side from which a thrush was singing slowly and quietly in the waning light. Then the narrow path led into the woods. The trees cut the sky from them. They could scarcely see the ground under their feet and the trunks crowding about them came closer and closer. Branches brushed their cheeks, an owl hooted, and Sandy giggled. Bill was tense with excitement, listening to every crackle, near and far.

"Like it?" came Uncle Jim's quiet voice. "You have to get a little used to the woods, especially at night."

Bill said "yes" and knew that he did like it. Never before in all his life had he been in a mysterious place at a mysterious hour, bound toward a mysterious destination. He liked the weight of the pack on his back, the tug of the heavy bottle in his hand. His feet were beginning to know their way in the woods and scarcely ever stumbled. Now the trunks about them were very large and the path wound steeply down hill.

They were standing by open water and there were stars in the sky about them. Two boards held up by posts made a little dock at which a rowboat waited them. Now they could see that they were in a long narrow cove between two pine covered hills and something darkened the water before them like a small island.

But as Uncle Jim rowed nearer they could see that it was not an island but a boat, unlike any boat they had ever heard of. No, not unlike any boat. Something was struggling in Bill's mind, a memory of the time when he was very little, and unsteady toy camels and tigers and deer and elephants had two by two walked over his blanket, toward just such a boat, with a narrow deck along the sides, wider at each end and a sloping roof over a rectangular box in which they lived.

"It's a houseboat!" cried Sandy beside him. "Bill, we're going to live in a houseboat!"

"It's the Ark," Bill said.

The cove was very still. Even the thrushes were silent. Aunt Em boarded the Ark first, and they could hear, through the open door, the scratch of a match, and suddenly the windows of the houseboat bloomed into warm squares of light, and Aunt Em's voice called,

"Welcome, children! Welcome to Deep Cove!"

Waking on a Boat

Sandy woke up early.

"Goodness!" she thought. "Where am I?"

She was in a wide bunk in a very small room. Looking out past the bunk overhead she could see a pattern of light jiggling back and forth on the ceiling. She watched it as one watches fire, because it kept moving, and because she couldn't imagine what made it. It was like the light flashed up from a moving mirror; it never was still a moment.

Her eye travelled further. There were her clothes on a chair. A striped blanket showed beyond the sheet pulled up to her shoulder, for the air was rather cool. Then she heard a faint splashing sound.

"Oh, we're on the houseboat!" she thought. "It's morning and this is the Ark and the light comes up from the pond."

She jumped quietly out of her bunk and went exploring. The next room was even larger than she had remembered it by lamplight. At the end nearest her, there were doors to two staterooms, one of them hers and one Uncle Jim's and Aunt Em's, and a book-case was built against the wall between them.

At the other end, some steps led up to the front door. The sink was in one corner near by with shelves and lockers above it and the wood stove near it. The other corner was walled off for the little lavatory. Along each side ran windows with many small panes of glass and heavy linen curtains which could be pulled across them. On one side near the windows was a table about which four chairs were standing invitingly. On the other was a couch, on which lay Bill, still asleep.

Sandy tiptoed up the stairs and, softly opening the door, stepped past the little ice box and stood on the stern deck.

"Or maybe, it's the back veranda. It's hard to tell with an ark."

She had closed the door behind her. She was all alone with the early light streaming through the pines on the heights to the east and a faint mist breathing upward from the almost motionless water. Aunt Em had welcomed them to Deep Cove, so this must be only part of a lake though it seemed all surrounded by land.

Ah, that must be the point, where the rocks shelved down to the water and the oak tree stood silhouetted. The western shore which lay beyond had been timbered. There were only white birch trees there now and the tinkle of small bells. Looking intently, Sandy made out sheep feeding in the thickets. They were like slow moving boulders among the green bushes, and their bells sounded only at intervals.

Sandy heard the door open behind her softly and she knew that Bill was up. He came tip-toeing up the stair like a conspirator.

"Bill, did you ever see such a place? And it's ours, ours, ours for the whole summer!"

She was used to the fact that Bill didn't answer her, except by the way in which he looked about him. There was not a house, not a wisp of chimney smoke anywhere, not a sound of machinery, not a stale smell of gasoline, nothing but the morning, the pond and the forest thrown about them like a dark arm.

Uncle Jim appeared in his bathing trunks.

"Hi!" he said. "Get into your things if you'd like a swim before breakfast."

(To be concluded next Monday)

The Story Starts Here

Bill and Alexandra, known usually as Sandy, had travelled alone from Philadelphia to Damariscotta, Maine, to spend the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim. They expected to stay at the old Lancaster house, the family home, in Damariscotta, but Uncle Jim drove right past it and out to the Putnams' farm. "Where were they going?" the children wondered.

Photograph Through Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway

Can You Dance the Chicken Dance?

These little Stony Indian boys are all ready to begin the very amusing Chicken Dance. They have put on their very best Indian costumes, beautifully beaded by their mothers, stuck feathers in their hair and are wearing fancy buckskin moccasins.

Now they are waiting to spring forward, for this Chicken Dance represents all the comical antics of a real chicken, scratching on the ground for food, hopping up and down and flapping its wings. Little boys love to do this dance, for in it they can hop up and down as much as they wish, although sometimes they lose their balance and topple over.

Ta-De-Win.

A Brook Sings

Yesterday, along a path
Pleasant for walking
I thought I heard under the snow
Whispering and talking.

Today I went again to learn
The reason why
And found a tiny laughing pool
Blue as the sky.

A sunny morrow and perhaps
I'll hear the song
The little brook kept in its heart
All winter long.

—EVANTHA CALDWELL

Ice-Boating Is Fine Sport

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—1

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

To take a speedy ride over an ice covered pond or lake, build an ice boat like the one shown in the illustration.

The plan for this ice boat has been designed as simply as possible, so that any boy or girl who is handy with a hammer and a saw should have no difficulty in making the framework.

The materials you will need are easily obtained, and are usually available at home—boards known as two by fours, two by sixes, one by twelves; old bamboo fishing poles; unbleached muslin; rope and wire.

First let us consider the runners. They may be three old skates, or three one-piece runners salvaged from old sleds. Or the runners may be cut to shape from hardwood, then shod with a round iron bar, which extends from over the front end, across the bottom and up the back end.

Two of the runners should be nailed securely to the ends of a two by four board—that is, two inches thick and four inches wide. This two by four should be at least five feet long. The middle of this two by four bar is then nailed securely and at right angles to the end of a two by six board. The two by six board is the backbone of the boat framework and may be any length. Seven feet is a good length for the average boy. Bore a hole near the back end of the two by six for the steering runner pivot bolt.

The Steering Runner

The steering runner is made with a cross-bar, in which square notches are cut for use as "toe holds." This detail is shown in the sketch. Attach the steering runner to the backbone with a long bolt placed in the hole bored in the backbone and in a hole bored in the top of the footbar and runner. Use iron washers between the runner and the backbone. Lubricate the washers with automobile cup grease, so that the runner will turn easily at the pivot.

Nail a one by twelve board, at least three feet long, over the middle of the backbone. This board is known as the seat-board. The rider lies on it, stomach down, head forward, the toes of his shoes in the notches cut in the footbar on the steering runner. Be very careful to place this board so that the rider will be lying in a comfortable position.

Nail a bar across the front of the seat board for hand holds. Attach five large screw-eyes in the positions indicated in the sketch. One over each front runner. One in front of the mast position. One in back of the mast position, and one at the back end of the two by six backbone.

Use old bamboo fishing poles for the mast and spar. Attach the spar to the mast with a wire loop pivot like the one you see in the sketch. Then erect the mast by inserting it in a hole bored over the middle of the joint made by the two by six backbone and the two by four front runner crossbar. The mast is held erect with wire braces as shown.

The sail can be made from any kind of cotton material, an old bed sheet, or a specially purchased length of heavy-weight unbleached sheeting. Ask mother or big sister to sew a deep hem with the machine around two edges of the material, in which tin eyelets can be set, or holes may be punched in it and reinforced with thread in the same manner as a buttonhole.

Hoisting the Sail

Attach the sail to the spar with cord ties, and to the mast with rings made from wire. See the sketch for these details.

To hoist the sail, use an end of rope, passing it through a screw-eye inserted in the top of the mast; then tie it through the screw-eye behind the mast position.

Use another length of rope to control the sail. Tie one end of this rope to the end of the lower spar. Place the opposite end through the screw-eye at the back end of the backbone, then bring it forward and tie to a cleat (made from two crossed nails) in front of the seat board.

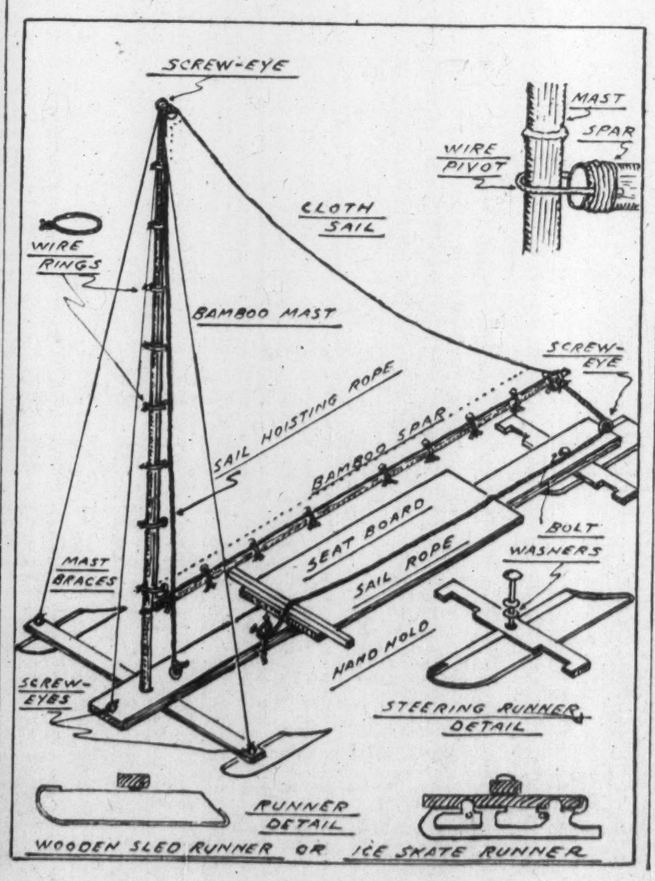
If the ropes controlling the sail work smoothly, the iceboat is ready for sailing.

An iceboat of this type may be dismantled when it is to be moved. Simply unloosen the mast brace wires, take down the mast and fold the sail around the mast and spar. The boat may now be pulled to the nearest lake or pond.

When you reach the lake, locate the direction from which the wind is blowing and pull the boat to the shore line at this point. Erect the mast and secure the sail. Lie on the seat board with your feet in the notches cut in the steering runner cross bar—and away you go.

When you learn the method of sailing a boat against the wind, called tacking, you can sail an iceboat of this type to any part of an ice covered lake. If you do not know how to tack, simply lower the sail, pull the boat back to the starting point, hoist the sail and again ride with the wind.

(Watch the page For Children on Monday, March 9, for another toy you can make yourself.)



The First Primrose

One mild afternoon in early January, a little primrose unfolded its petals to a wintry world. The leaves had made their appearance a week or so before, and the delicate bloom looked out from a soft bed of green.

There were many primrose plants dotted about the grassy slopes near by, but this one had decided to risk the weather, and made its appearance long before the others had even begun to stir from their winter beds.

It grew on the banks of a stream facing south, and was sheltered from the north by the trunk of a tree. When the winds blew, and the rain fell in torrents, the primrose bloomed quite cheerfully.

Towards the end of the month the snow fell fast in large, feathery flakes which piled up deeper and deeper, but the primrose plant was quite happy knowing that the snow was its friend, and that the warm covering would protect it from winds and frosts.

With February came the thaw, and there was the little plant, smiling happily, with several buds waiting to unfold. Soon all Nature's children felt the touch of spring, and green shoots sprang up on this side and on that. When March came, the primrose plant was bright with many flowers, while the later ones were only beginning to show their blooms.

"How slow you are," it said. "I have been enjoying the air since the beginning of January."

"What pleasure can there be in opening flowers to the howling winds and the snow?" the others replied.

"You have never seen the world when it is white, or heard the song of the stream when it rushes by, filled to the banks with melting snow," said the first plant. "You have missed a great deal."

But the primroses soon forgot their differences in the joys of spring. The birds poured their hearts in song, the butterflies came from their hiding-places on gay wings to enjoy the sunshine, and by the beginning of April the yellow primroses covered the woods and banks, filling the countryside with their beauty.

Prize-Winners

By Peter White

We have two prize-winners today, who both wrote very interesting letters for the contest. They are: Kimber Wheelock, eight, of Somerset Center, Massachusetts; and Abraham Newman, nine, of Brockton, Massachusetts.

Kimber's book is "Nathaniel's Witch," by Katharine Gibson, a fine tale of a boy who went riding over housetops on a broom stick with a pretty witch on Christmas Eve. Abraham's is "Freddy and the Ignormus," by Walter R. Brooks, a good story of the strange doings of the animals on a farm.

Here are their letters:

Dear Editor:

One morning Bobby and I thought it might be nice to collect papers for Defense. When we got half way down the street we already had a load so we had to come home. We put my wagon near the door and were putting the papers down cellar when my father came down the stairs. We didn't have much room for all the papers we were going to get, for my wagon was small. I asked my father what we could do and he said, "Why don't you get the cement box and put it on top of your team for it's big and will hold more."

Then we went down the street to Buffingtons; we got a big load. We went home again and then went over to the other street. We got a box of papers and three rubber tires. When we got home we played games, and then Bob went home and I went in.

Kimber Wheelock.

Dear Editor:

When I went to Suncook Pond last summer, I had a very good time. I went fishing almost every day. I went swimming every afternoon. I wanted to make an anchoring place at the beach for the boat. I did it by driving a pole into the ground and placing rocks around it.

The next day I came and saw bubbles around it. I lifted up a rock and found a family of green frogs. I had fun with them all afternoon. Before going home I put the rocks back on.

Abraham Newman

We had nice letters too from June Trepania, nine, of Hayward, Wisconsin; Marilynn Bartlett, ten, of Portland, Oregon; and Jay Rabin, ten, of Roseville, California.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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Favorably reviewed on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1941.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	223,410
1942 volume to date	15,295,105
1941 volume to date	15,703,425

Stock Market Leaders Lower On War News

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Many bidders withdrew from the stock market today, as the Far Pacific war news took on a somewhat darker hue, and leading issues backed down fractions to more than a point.

Trends were shaky at the start and prices slipped further near mid-day. Selling never was of an urgent character, however, and the ticker tape frequently came to a standstill near the final hour. There were a few come-backs in the final hour although these were unconvincing. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today with trading at a minimum and most changes either way registered in small fractions as the final hour approached.

Among the issues receiving special attention from the buyers were Great Northern 3¾s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '59, Wisconsin Central 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Studebaker 6s.

A large group of ordinarily active bonds moved fractionally either way from Saturday's finals with turnover restricted. Among them were Erie 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Alleghany income 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, St. Paul 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Third Avenue adjustment 5s. International Telephone 4½s and 5s each lost more than a point on scattered selling.

U. S. Governments exhibited a steady undertone on both the stock exchange and over the counter but changes either way were small.

A group of South American issues attracted most attention in the foreign dollar department.

Voluntary Civilian Oil Conservation Is Ickes' New Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Petroleum Industry War Council has acted to inaugurate voluntary civilian conservation of petroleum products as Federal Petroleum Coordinator Harold Ickes moved to stimulate movement of petroleum products into the Pacific northwest.

Mr. Ickes asked the west coast oil industry to draw up a plan whereby all elements there would share alike the added costs of tank car transportation.

The Petroleum Industry Council for National Defense was renamed the Petroleum Industry War Council by Mr. Ickes. The council has been representing the industry in aiding him to handle the petroleum question and announced it had approved a plan by a special committee for conservation of oil products.

The council said it would inaugurate a program of civilian conservation of petroleum products based upon a slogan: "Oil is ammunition—use it wisely."

It suggested a voluntary program by individual companies as preferable to a campaign. The council said it planned to suggest to the oil companies participation in the plan by use of newspaper and magazine advertising, radio announcements, billboards, window cards, windshield stickers, station signs and other appropriate means.

Corporate Earnings Show Gains in '41

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
Dec. 31 Year:		
Acme Steel	9.66	6.43
Atlas Powder Co.	6.13	5.71
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet	6.01	6.11
Bristol-Myers Co.	3.67	3.73
E. I. Du Pont	7.50	7.23
Ind. Rayon	3.04	3.15
Johns-Manville	6.66	6.35
Kress (S. H.)	1.97	2.08
Natl. Steel Corp.	7.75	6.83
Owens-Illinois Glass	3.40	2.71
Peoples Gas L. & C.	6.53	4.63
Republic Steel Corp.	3.88	3.30
Sou. Pac. System	9.16	1.89
U. S. Rubber Co.)	4.86	3.58
West'n Auto Sup.	4.26	3.88
. Oct. 31 Year:		
Deere Co.	4.03	3.33

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	124½	128½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	81¾	83¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25½	26¾
American Equit (1)	18½	20
American Ins. Nwk (½a)	13¼	14½
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	42½	44½
American Reserve	11¾	12¾
American Surety (2½)	46¾	48¾
Automobile (1a)	38½	37½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	577	597
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22½
Carolina (1.20a)	25¾	27¾
City of New York (1.30)	21¼	22¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¼	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	29¾	31¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	110	118
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9	10
Franklin Fire (1a)	27¾	28½
General Rinsurance (2)	39	41
Georgia Home (1a)	23¼	25¾
Glens Falls (4.60a)	40¾	42¾
Globe & Republic (½)	6¾	8¾
Globe & Rutgers	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	25½	27
Hanover (1.20)	28½	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	82¾	85¾
Home Fire Sec.	5	7
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28	29½
Homestead (1)	16½	18
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	4½	5
Maryland Casualty	2¼	3¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54	57
National Fire (2)	55¼	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amsterdam Cas (.95)	18¼	19¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43	45
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	15¾
North River (1)	23	24½
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6¾
Phoenix (2a)	82¾	85¾
Providence Washington (1a)	33	35
*Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	26½	27½
Revere (P.) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	23½
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St. Paul Fire (8)	266	274
Springfield (4½a)	111½	115½
Standard Accident	48	51
Sun Life (15)	360	370
Travelers (16)	366	376
United States Fidelity & Guar	25½	26¾
United States Fire (2)	44¾	46¾
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35½

*Ex-dividend. a—also extra. e—declared or paid so far this year. s—paid last year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	— ⅜
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106	106	106	— ⅜
51⅝	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	2	47½	47½	47½	Feb 6
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 3
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 6
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	24	35	34½	34½	— ½
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	Feb 6
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5	5	5	— ¼
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Industr (1)	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
167⅛	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	137	136¾	136¾	—1¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb 6
14¾	11⅛	Allied M (1¼g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	Feb 6
9	5	Allied Stores	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	78	78	78	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	4	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
1⅞	⅞	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54½	54½	54½	
227⅛	143⅝	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	14	222¾	221¼	222¼	— ¾
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	Feb 7
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	1	4¼	4	4	— ¼
39	26⅛	Am Brake 2.20g	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
95¼	58¼	Am Can (4)	6	62¾	62½	62½	— ⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 6
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ¼
79½	56	Am C & F pf(7)	6	71	70½	70½	—1⅜
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ¾
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	73½	73½	73½	Feb 7
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6¾	3½	Am Comm Al	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 4
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	6	21	21	21	Feb 6
1⅛	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 7
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 3
11⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	23½	23	23½	Feb 4
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	5	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—1⅝
3⅞	1⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	8	28¼	27⅝	27¾	— ¾
4	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	Feb 7
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 4
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	5	39⅞	39¾	39¾	
2¼	1	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 30
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 6
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6⅞	7	Jan 21
17⅞	7¼	Am Locomotive	32	10	9½	9½	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6½	2¼	Am M &Metal	6	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¼k	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	Feb 7
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
18⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5½	5½	5½	Feb 5
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	29	7¼	7	7	Feb 4
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	8	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅞
185	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	Feb 6
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33	33	33	Feb 6
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13½	6⅝	Am Stove (1.20)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 7
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	4	19½	19	19	— ¾
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95	95	95	— ⅞
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	21	1277⅛	1273⅛	1271½	— ½
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	*1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
74½	43⅝	Am Tob B (1e)	*2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	3	135	135	135	—1
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	5	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	17	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114	114	114	Feb 6
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Feb 3
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	8	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	5	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	—1⅝
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 6
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	31	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
17¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M(½e)	2	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	Feb 6
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	9	3½	3½	3½	—
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ½
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	Feb 2
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Feb 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	46	35	34	34	—1⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	68½	68	68½	—1
28½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	25	24½	24½	—1⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 2
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	40	40	40	Feb 6
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	15	22½	22	22	— ½
111¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 7
51¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	65⅝	65	65⅝	Feb 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	23	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅞	6	Feb 5
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	8	16	16	16	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24	23¾	24	Feb 6
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	95	95	95	—10
6½	4⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
41½	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	11	34	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Indl(1.70g)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 9
34¾	15⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb 5
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	*14	62¼	61⅜	61½	— ⅞
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	120	119¾	119¾	— ¼
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
23⅛	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅝	Boeing Airplane	16	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	28½	28	28	— ⅛
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	3	18⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	14	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
3¼	⅜	Boston & Maine	6	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
12⅝	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	28	28	28	—1
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	36½	36½	36½	Feb 6
8¾	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 4
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
24½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	20⅜	20¾	20¾	Feb 7
41	25½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25½	25½	25¼	Feb 6
24	14	Burling M (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 6
25	15	Burling pf (2¾)	2	29⅝	29½	29½	—1
56¾	49	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	⅞	7¼	7¼	
9¾	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¾	4	Bush Terminal	5	1⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7	6¼	Butler Bros .60a	7	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Feb 7
4⅞	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 5
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1)	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
17⅜	9½	CampbellW 1.60g	6	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	9½	Canada Dry (.60)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17½	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	37	37	37	Feb 3
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	5	68¼	68	68	—1
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	38⅜	38	38⅜	Feb 7
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	14	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
11⅝	9⅜	Celotex (1)	9	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 6
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 6
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
34½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	8	29½	29¼	29¼	—1
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (½e)	2	17	17	17	Feb 7
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 30
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	13	35⅞	35¾	35½	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb 7
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 5
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 6

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	Feb 6
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11¼	5⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	6	16	16	16	
44⅛	37½	Chi P'a cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ½
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 7
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb 6
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	25	48	47⅜	47⅞	— ½
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	4	10½	10	10	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 31
40½	29½	Clark Equip 3¼g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	5	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	39¾	39½	39½	— ¾
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Feb 6
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	69	68¼	68¼	— ¾
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57½	57¾	Feb 3
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
105	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104	104	104	Feb 6
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 6
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	49½	49	49½	— ¾
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 6
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (3¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 28
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	6	71	70⅜	71	+ ¾
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	2	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
37⅞	19¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	18	24	23¼	23½	— ⅜
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.35g)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65¾	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	11	21¾	21¾	21½	— ¼
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18⅜	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	15	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (2½g)	18	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	34	13	13	13	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1

Commerce and Finance

Senate Seen Ready to Raise Debt Limit to $100 Billions

Business and Industry

Du Pont Net In 1941 Equal To $7.50 Share

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Company reported that 1941 operating income was 40 per cent greater than in the previous year but that net income rose only about 4 per cent.

This was due, the company said in its annual report to 82,376 stockholders, to higher federal taxes, labor rates and raw material price increases which absorbed the difference.

Net $7.50 Share

Net earnings amounted to $90,401,470, an increase of $3,456,297. Earnings applicable to the common stock rose from $7.23 a share to $7.50.

Dividends aggregating $7 a share were paid on the common stock, the same as in 1940, and quarterly dividends of $1.12½ a share were distributed to preferred stockholders.

Total sales to customers were $480,109,939 and interdepartmental billings added another $48,500,000 to the operating revenue. The comparable figure for 1940 was $380,562,000.

Taxes for 1941 were estimated at $115,000,000.

Federal taxes totalled $107,500,000, in contrast to the $50,200,000 paid in 1940 and $16,000,000 in 1939.

The taxes were equivalent to 127 per cent of earnings available for dividends, the statement said, while in 1940 this figure was only 65 per cent.

The company spent $50,600,000 for plant construction during the year, exclusive of the ordnance plants for the U. S. Government, the report said the additional capacities were provided principally for the manufacture of nylon yarn, ammonia, synthetic rubber, cellophane, viscose rayon yarn for automotive tires and solvents for metal cleaning, dry-cleaning and extraction.

Nylon production increased 170 per cent. The company estimated hosiery manufacturers used nylon in more than 109,000,000 pairs of women's stockings, an increase of 74,000,000 pairs over 1940. The product also is being used "in increasing quantities" for racket strings, surgical sutures and bristles for brushes.

Demand For Nylon

"There is a rapidly increasing demand for nylon yarn for use in the production of certain kinds of military equipment heretofore almost entirely dependent upon silk or linen and an important part of the company's nylon yarn production capacity in 1942 may be so required," the report said.

A sum of $18,690,000 was spent for employees pensions, workmen's compensation and social security benefits.

President W. S. Carpenter, Jr., was paid a salary of $150,000. Seven vice-presidents received an average of $124,000 each in salary and bonus.

Total assets were estimated at $1,069,399,343.

Has New SEC Post

© Harris & Ewing

John W. Houser

Appointed director of the public utility division of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He succeeds Robert H. O'Brien, who has been sworn in as a member of the commission. Mr. Houser joined the SEC as an attorney in the utility division in 1938 and became an assistant director last April.

WPB May Allocate Clothing Supplies To Prevent Hoarding

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board told the clothing industry it was prepared to allocate supplies if necessary to prevent speculative hoarding of stocks by wholesale, jobbers or retailers in the men's, women's and children's apparel trades.

R. R. Guthrie, WPB textiles chief, said that while sales at retail and wholesale levels were showing marked increases, inventories in some instances were growing even more rapidly.

"We fear that small retailers and small manufacturers may be at a competitive disadvantage in the fall selling season because of their relative inability to finance preseason purchases," Mr. Guthrie explained.

"The War Production Board is prepared to scrutinize and investigate cases in which the increase of stocks and commitments is out of proportion to the increase of sales. It is also prepared to take such administrative action as may be necessary to allocate the supply of any item."

Fisher Brothers Offering

NEW YORK — A banking group headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane is offering $1,000,000 fifteen-year 4% sinking fund debentures of The Fisher Brothers Company. The bonds which mature February 1, 1957, are priced to the public at 100% plus accrued interest.

War Costing Canada Over Half of Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 9—Canada's annual income, which totaled about $4,000,000,000 before the war and about $6,000,000,000 in the present year, will rise to something like $6,600,000,000 in the fiscal year commencing April 1, according to the calculations of government experts. This represents an increase in the nation's total productive power of about 65 per cent in three years. Behind these figures is an industrial revolution and a complete change in the whole economic balance of Canada, the results of which will last long after the war.

Canadians will not be able to enjoy anything like all of the huge new income which they are now earning. The federal government proposes to take $3,000,000,000 for war purposes and $500,000,000 for running expenses, or well over half the total.

Living Standards Cut

The statistical system of the Government is not sufficiently developed to show precisely what this means in terms of the nation's living standards. It cannot be said offhand that since the Government will take roughly fifty per cent . . . of the national income in taxes and loans that only half will be left for consumers' goods. Within the Government's expenditures are some items which are not strictly uneconomic and which do produce wealth either in goods or services, as distinguished from the expenditures on armaments.

But it is clear that, despite the increasing national income, the living standards of the nation as a whole will show a sharp drop in the next twelve months. It is also true, however, that a vast number of Canadians in the lower-income brackets, and particularly the people formerly unemployed, are better off now than they have been for years. The pinch is chiefly affecting the people who earn, say more than $1,500 a year.

At the moment the Government is concerned with the dislocating effects of its war program which has forced many important industries to close and thus is throwing many people out of work. The Government's policy is to let nonessential luxury trades slacken or cease their operations. The national problem is to integrate the closing of such trades with the increase in the armament industries.

Two Processes Not Integrated

Up to now the two processes have not been integrated. There is no detailed plan designed to assure the worker thrown out of work in a civilian industry a job in a war industry. Up to now no problem of serious proportions has developed and few Canadians have found it difficult to secure a job.

In several announcements to Parliament the Government has declared its intention to inaugurate a scheme of national selective service. If necessary, Premier Mackenzie King declared, compulsion will be used to effect this scheme. His language, however, was general and since then there has been no action to indicate that the Government has a scheme of selective service.

At the moment all the demands of the Government for manpower are being met by voluntary means. The munitions and supply department is securing all the labor it requires in its expanding war industries.

The three fighting services are securing more volunteers than they can comfortably handle, without expanding their training camps. This expansion is under way now. Some 13,000 men a month are enlisting in the army, navy and air force, filling all the Government's quotas while Parliament debates the need of total conscription.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 31

Deduction of Capital Losses

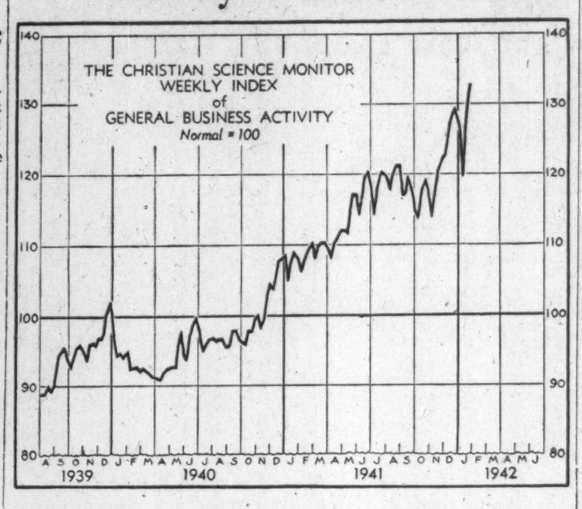
No deduction is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property, directly or indirectly, between (a) members of a family, (b) a corporation and an individual owning more than 50 per cent of its stock (liquidations excepted), (c) a grantor and fiduciary of any trust, or (d) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust.

If (1) shares of stock become worthless during the year, or (2) corporate securities with interest coupons or in registered form are ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year, and are capital assets, the loss therefrom shall be considered as from the sale or exchange of capital assets as of the last day of such taxable year.

In determining "gain" in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, the cost, or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in section 113(b) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended, whichever is greater, should be used, and in determining "loss" the cost, so adjusted, should be used. If the property was acquired after February 28, 1913, the cost, except as otherwise provided in section 113, of the Code as amended, should be used.

The taxpayer's return should state the following facts: (a) For real estate, the location and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) for stocks, name of corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital charges affecting basis (including nontaxable distributions).

Monitor Index of Business Activity Extends Advance



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity continued to advance in the week ended January 31. Despite the sharp dip at the turn of the year, the index closed the month at 132.8 (prel.), a point well above a month previous and the highest level on record. This compared with 131.1 for the week ended January 24 and 108.3 for the week ended February 1, 1941.

The three components of the index recorded gains. Bank debits outside New York City declined less than usual on the basis of seasonal and intramonthlly expectations, whereas both electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings countered the usual seasonal decline.

While the week's total for miscellaneous carloadings was well below the high levels of the last few months, it set a new peak for January and on an adjusted basis topped all previous records.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 31.* 1942	Jan. 24, 1942	Feb. 1, 1941
Combined index	132.8	131.1	108.3
Bk debits outside NYC	138.9	137.0	102.4
Elec power prod	115.9	114.6	106.0
Misc carloadings	143.5	141.8	116.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market was indecisive and inconsequential; volume and price movements were trifling. The market inched up for four days and lost the gains on the fifth, but volume on the upside continues to be slightly larger than on the down. Best performances were in the rail equipments, farm equipments, and the coal shares. General Motors took without flinching the cut in the dividend to 50 cents.

The increasing likelihood that industry will have to undergo another wave of wage increases even larger than those granted last spring seems to have been taken by the market "in its stride." Also the unfavorable war news; though some people here suspect that Washington may have been painting the news intentionally on the black side to offset the natural tendency of the newspapers and the public in the last month to get too optimistic on slight news justification.

As a matter of fact wages are already rising, without basic rate increases, because of the considerable lengthening of work-week in many industries since Pearl Harbor, particularly in machine-tools and heavy industries. Not only are there more hours to be paid for but the increase is at time and a half or even double-time. But the CIO has already recommended that its members hit for higher basic rates and SWOC is already dealing with four "little steel" companies for $1 a day more, which is larger than the increases of 10 per cent or 12½ cents an hour granted in the steel industry last year.

Retail Buying Slackens

The retail buying wave has slackened somewhat. This may be in part because the supply is running out, as in sugar, partly because buyers have felt the meaning of OPA's warning that to get a set of sugar-rationing stamps buyers must make a sworn statement of how much sugar they have on hand; and it may also be because many hoarders have already accumulated all they feel it wise to carry.

Despite the new Donald Nelson—WPB setup there is still much confusion in the defense program. Sugar is under Agriculture, OPM, OPA, and several other agencies. Handling labor problems are the NLRB, the Wages and Hours Division, the Federal Conciliation Service, the War Labor Board and the Labor Division of WPB; price control is shared by OPA and Agriculture. On the other hand Joe Eastman's Transportation Board and the ICC seem to be providing fast, efficient, and co-operative direction to the transport problem, where the burden is growing steadily and transportation priorities seem inevitable. New rules for shippers quietly issued last week will make for more efficient freight-car loading.

Farm commodities—virtually the only commodities in which any market or any excitement is left—tended downward, extremely sensitive to moves by Agriculture and OPA. The obvious intention of Agriculture, through CCC, for instance, is to hold down food prices. Hog prices, after reaching a four-year high, eased off on the prospect of a price-ceiling. Worth Street, which for months has seen a one-way price structure due to OPA's gearing of gray doods prices to cotton, experienced some markdowns and price confusion.

Although something more than trial-balloons on the new tax schedule were expected out of Washington by this time, the outlook seems no clearer. Hottest issue now is between a withholding tax on incomes and a sales tax. The Ways and Means Committee appears to be in the mood to stick to tried and tested types of taxes, and in the end it looks as though the Revenue Act of 1942 (or perhaps it may be the First Revenue Act of 1942) when it finally gets to be law around June first, will be a three-way split of $7,000,000,000 additional taxes between corporation income, personal income, and excise taxes.

The Morgan Issue

Public offering of 16,500 shares of J. P. Morgan & Company was apparently not for the purpose of raising money or of getting some of the present owners out, but of slowly creating a public market so as to ease the future problems of executors of the future estates of present owners. With such a public market the estates would be more "liquid." Any resemblance to the Overend, Gurney offering in 1863 is therefore purely coincidental and misleading. Chief buyers are expected to be insurance companies, charitable institutions, and wealthy individuals, as the price, $206 a share, would indicate.

The attractive annual report of Merril, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane ("We the People") showed not only that large as well as small stockbrokers can still at least come out in the black on current trading volume, but also showed the increasing importance of secondary distributions, which fit well with the marchandising genius of Charlie Merrill.

A moot question in the Street is the future of "full disclosure" in future security offerings. This was the fundamental goal of the original "truth-in-securities bill," now the Securities Act of 1933, but censorship is blacking out one essential fact after another which stockholders would naturally like to know. One nationally known corporation executive in a recent press conference released in good faith information which Censorship didn't want released.

Treasury announcement that it will offer $1,500,000,000 of new securities in the government market on Friday the thirteenth was no surprise. Some kind of split offering seems to be expected. It will lift the working balance to the unprecedented level of over $3,000,000,000.

Nylon Hosiery, Tea Ceilings Are Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has set maximum prices today for tea and nylon hosiery.

Ceiling orders required wholesalers to charge no more for these commodities than the prices which prevailed last Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, which the Price Administrator said were considerably below present levels.

In connection with the hosiery order, Administrator Leon Henderson said that "the public has every right to expect that the benefits of this move will be passed on to it."

At the same time, price ceilings, set Dec. 10 on flashlights and their equipment were removed with the explanation that panicky buying had subsided.

Monroe, Incaid, Edgehill Buys Archabal Wool Clip

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—Monroe, Incaid and Edgehill of Boston has purchased the John Archabal 1942 wool clip, annually one of the largest in the nation.

The clip this year amounted to some 400,000 pounds and changed hands at a reported price of 37⅛ cents per pound.

The clip represents the output of the three Archabal sheep companies, operating in southern and western Idaho.

Plan to Raise Debt Limit To $100 Billions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress, which a year ago was debating whether the country could stand a national debt of $65,000,000,000, will be asked soon to authorize one of $100,000,000,000.

With the debt now at $60,193,958,101 and rising rapidly with growing war expenditures, an early increase must be made in the present $65,000,000,000 limit and Chairman Walter George, (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, indicated leaders were about agreed that $100,000,000,000 is a nice round figure.

"We could raise it to $85,000,000,000 at first and then raise it later, but I think most everybody up here will want to do it all at one jump," he told reporters.

The debt limit is the amount fixed by Congress that the Treasury can owe. It was set at $45,000,000,000 during the World War and for years nobody gave it a thought because the debt was well under that figure.

Limit Increased

But in 1940, after a series of depression years when Government spending far exceeded revenues, the Treasury's outstanding debt began to approach the authorized maximum. Congress cautiously increased the limit $4,000,000,000.

Then, last year Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau asked that it be raised to $65,000,000,000 and Congress complied, but only after considerable debate.

An increase to $100,000,000,000 might be only a starter. President Roosevelt's $59,027,992,300 war budget for the 12 months beginning next July 1 contemplates that by July 1, 1943, the national debt will be $110,421,000,000.

Although leaders foresaw speedy Congressional approval of a $35,000,000,000 increase in the present debt limit, Senator Harry Byrd, (D) of Virginia, served notice that he would try to attach a controversial requirement that all obligations of government corporations, such as the RFC, be lumped together as part of the public debt. Estimating these obligations at about $10,000,000,000, the Virginia Senator said "They are part of the public debt and should be listed as such."

Support for the Senator Byrd proposal was voiced by Senators Arthur Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan; Robert Taft, (R) of Ohio; and Walter George.

Washing Machine Maker Is Ordered To Halt Production

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has ordered an electric washing and ironing machine manufacturing company to suspend all production and sales until next August 1 as a penalty for violating priority orders.

The board said that the Hurley Machine Division of Electric Household Utilities Corporation, Chicago, had exceeded its production quota, set by the board at 44,376 washing machines and ironers during the months of September, October, November and December, 1941.

"With full knowledge of this restriction," the WPB declared, "the company nevertheless produced 76,770 washing machines and ironers in that period in direct violation of the order."

RCA Executive

Robert Shannon

Elected President of the RCA Manufacturing Co. Mr. Shannon succeeds George K. Throckmorton, who has been elected chairman of the company's executive committee. Mr. Shannon, formerly Executive Vice-President, started as a factory worker 30 years ago and has been an executive for the past 12 years.

Newburger, Loeb Open Dealings In Municipal Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Newburger, Loeb & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened a municipal bond department under the management of Charles D. Morse, marking an important extension of the firm's activities in the securities and commodities field.

Mr. Morse has been associated with Otis & Co. as manager of their municipal bond department for the past three years. Prior to 1939, he was president of his own municipal firm, Morse Brothers & Co., Inc. He had previously been associated with Lehman Brothers as manager of their municipal trading department.

Steel Output Drops 1 Point To 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1 point to 96 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Despite greatly increased consuming capacity for war purposes," continues the report, "supply of steel and iron is more nearly meeting requirements and delays are being reduced steadily.

"Some tight spots remain, partly from insufficient supply of semi-finished steel, partly from restrictions imposed by the scrap situation. Full co-operation by steelmakers with the War Production Board is eliminating difficulties formerly met and distribution is much smoother. War production is being broadened and subcontracting is on the increase.

"Steel movement to Central and South American countries is increasing as a result of the recent OPA order allowing export merchants and export agents to charge above the domestic ceiling. In the case of export merchants a 10 per cent increase is allowed and so-called export agents are allowed 5 per cent. Under the previous order export prices were at the domestic ceiling. The allowance is to apply only to the actual exporter and not to intermediaries.

"A slightly easier situation is developing in steel-making scrap, supply at several centers being increased last week by shipments from remote sources. In other areas some result is felt from the campaign to reclaim tonnage from automobile wrecking yards. Full effect of effort to release material from this source is not yet felt but large shipments are expected to develop in a short time. Meanwhile, open hearths in condition to operate remain idle from lack of scrap and numerous steelmakers are maintaining output on small margin."

Automobile production last week totaled 37,125 units, compared with 73,305 the preceding week. Passenger car assembly has ceased under government order and present output is trucks, mainly heavy types, light truck production ceasing Feb. 10.

THE FIRM OF

SOUCY & CO.

AS HERETOFORE CONSTITUTED

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FEBRUARY 9, 1942

Coming in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Feb. 14 Issue

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By Clarisse Lorenz
Portrait of Lloyd Free, political weatherman, propaganda analyst, and director of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service.

THE MEN FROM DOWN UNDER
By Argus
Appraisal of the spirit, as well as the modes and manners, of the hard fighting, but unmilitary Aussies whose irresponsible outward manners are in sharp contrast to their united action in the field.

INTER-AMERICA HOUSE: HOSTESS TO THE REPUBLICS
By Juliette K. Arthur
A glimpse into the activities of New York's Inter-America House, an official arm of the office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

WE WERE NOT POOR
By Ethel Ambler Hunter
Nostalgic account of a simple, exciting, and delightful life on a farm.

WITH THE CORN BELT'S FRESH-WATER SALTS
By Ralph W. Cessna
A visit to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Waukegan, Illinois, where nearly 40 per cent of the United States Navy enlisted personnel is trained.

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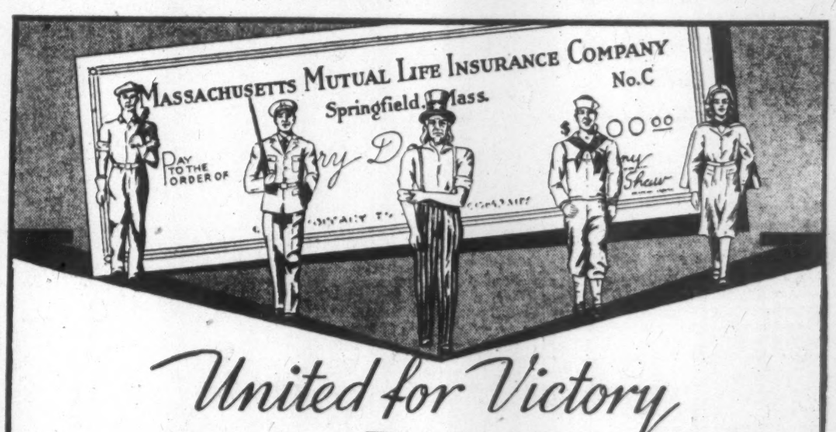

United for Victory

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL STATEMENT

	December 31, 1941
ADMITTED ASSETS	
Bonds, Mortgages, and other Assets	$745,739,728
Interest Due and Accrued	8,400,215
Premiums Due and Accrued	11,816,886
Total Admitted Assets	$765,956,829
LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserves	$578,177,203
Policyholders' Funds	145,378,542
Policy Claims in Process of Settlement	2,802,878
Dividends to Policyholders	8,722,625
Taxes	2,346,149
Miscellaneous Liabilities	1,017,412
	$738,444,808
Special Reserves $ 7,168,880	
Surplus 20,343,141	
Surplus and Special Reserves	27,512,021
Total Liabilities and Contingency Funds	$765,956,829

United States Registered Bonds included in the above statement are deposited as required by law; State of Massachusetts $250,000; State of Georgia $10,000.

A complete Annual Report will be sent on request

EVERY day last year, Massachusetts Mutual paid $127,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. These payments, amounting to over forty-six million dollars in 1941 alone, assured daily necessities and, in general, made normal life possible for many families. There could be no better monument to thrift and forethought, than the steady flow of these life insurance dollars to the homes of our country.

The continuing need for protecting home solvency is greater today than ever before. With more life insurance and annuities in force than at any time in its over ninety years of faithful service, Massachusetts Mutual assures financial security for its policyholders and their families.

The morale of our fighting men and our defense workers is sustained by the fact that through life insurance, they were enabled to establish a backlog of security for the home folks. For the same reason, life insurance aids in maintaining the strong citizen morale, so essential to our country's complete victory over the common enemy.

But strong morale must be supported by the implements of war. For this purpose, our Government must have money. Recognizing this need, Massachusetts Mutual owns the lawful maximum of Defense Bonds, and this year will substantially increase its investments in United States Government obligations.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Richard Blackmur, General Agent
31 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

J. S. Braunig, General Agent
10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

W. Bruce Pirnie, General Agent
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Eccles' Bond Plan Attacked By Economists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a survey of Title IV of the War Powers Bill of 1942 which authorizes the Federal Reserve Banks to buy government securities directly from the Treasury, the Economist National Committee on Monetary Policy, of which Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University is president, sees in this grant of power a course as inflationary as that which led to the runaway inflation in Germany.

Reporting its findings to Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, in a letter signed by Walter E. Spahr of New York University, Secretary and Treasurer of the group, the committee said:

"It was reported in the press on Feb. 5 that Chairman Eccles (of the Reserve Board) stated before the House Judiciary Committee that if Title IV . . . is passed the Reserve Banks will not be compelled to buy these securities, and such procedure is no more inflationary than open market purchases.

Removes All Bars

"It is most important that both Congress and the public understand that the grant of this power to the Rererve Banks removes all obstructions to a rapid and direct monetization of the Federal debt by the banks, and that this is precisely the path taken by Germany which led her ipto runaway inflation and the collapse of 1923. Perhaps only the direct issuance of greenbacks can bring a nation more quickly to financial ruin.

"Any one who studies our experience of 1917-1920 should see how easily our Federal Reserve System became almost completely subservient to the Treasury in a time of war financing. Some have called this expirience co-operation on the part of the Reserve authorities and the Treasury. The fact is, however, that the Reserve authorities were not only the fiscal agents of the Treasury but thoroughly dominated by it.

"Dr. O. M. W. Sprague stated th esituation accuratedw when he said: 'The Reserve Board and the officials of the Reserve Banks could offer advice and criticism; they could not decline to do their part in executing the policy of the Treasury.' A. C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board put it as follows: 'In brief, the discount policy of the Federal Reserve System was treated as an element of the Treasury's loan policy, the Federal Reserve System virtually ceasing to exercise, for the time being, its normal function of regulating credit . . . The Federal Reserve Board adopted a policy in order to assist in the war financing which was economically unsound.'

"W. P. G. Hardisg, Benjamin Strong and oters have described the helplessness of the Reserve System, under Treasury domination, in similar words. But quite beyond this compulsion of circumstances, sometimes called -o-operation, stands Section 10, Paragraph 6 of the Federal Reserve Act, which says that 'wherever any power vested by this act in the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.' This is very clear English, and there is nothing in the opinion of the Attorney General rendered in 1914 (30 Op. Attys. Gen., pp. 308-314, Nov. 26, 1914) which indicates that this section of the act does not mean precisely what it says.

Refute Eccles' Assertions

"Thus, the compulsion of circumstances, our past experience, the Federal Reserve Act, and the lessons learned by other nations, all cleraly refute the assertions made by Chairman Eccles before your committee.

"Nor does his statement go to the heart of the matter when he asserts that open market purchasing is just as inflationary as direct buying from the Treasury. The important consideration is that if the Treasury must float its securities (except, perhaps, tax-anticipation certificates or other veyr short-term securities of limited amounts) in the open market, it must do a real and a better job of selling than would be done if the Reserve banks could be made the dumping ground for its securities.

"The support of the open market by the Reserve banks is a very different thing from acting as a passive od helpless receiver of the Government's securities which are then used by the Reserve banks as illiquid assets against which demand deposits are created or Federal Reserve notes issued.

"Let it not be forgotten that after Germany's sad experience with this invitation to disaster, she attempted to protect herself against a repetition of such a tragedy by providing in the first sentence of the German Bank Act of 1942 that the Reichsbank is a bank independent of government control.

"The American people should not be forced to endure a similar experience in order to profit by that lesson. Other countries provide similar lessons. Chairman Eccle's testimony amounts to a denial of the validity of these lessons of experience. It is a plea that the United States embark upon one of the most dangerous inflationary paths known. If Congress should permit his views to prevail, then it will be throwing all caution and warnings to the wind and inviting financial and social disaster for the American people."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅜s 47-43	103.27	103.27	103.27
1 3¼s 45-43	104.1	104.12	104.12
11 3¼s 46-44	105.14	105.12	105.14
5 2½s 45	105.25	105.25	105.25
10 2s 55-51 Dec	110.14	100.14	100.14

New York City Bonds

14 3s 80	102½	102⅜	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibP&P5s53st	55¾	55¾	55¾
17 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88½	88	88⅜
31 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76⅞	76⅝	76½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	63½	63½	63½
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57½	57½	57½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	68	68	68
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102¼	102¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107½	107⅝
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107	107¼
38 Am T & T 3s 56	108	107⅞	107⅞
31 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65½	65¼	65½
3 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
12 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	108¾	108⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	89	89	89
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
8 Atl & Birm 4s 33	21½	21¼	21¼
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82¾	82½	82½
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	72	72	72
10 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅝	64¾	64¾
37 A C Line 5s 45	98	97⅞	98
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64½	64½
8 B&O 95 st A ½	38¼	38½	38½
13 B&O 95 st C	43⅛	43	43⅛
14 B&O 2000 st D	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
12 B&O 96 st F	38½	38¼	38½
133 B&O cv 60 st	40¼	39	39⅛
10 B&O 4s 48	61⅞	61⅜	61¾
10 B&O S W 50 st	47⅛	46¼	46¼
2 B&&O T C 4s 59	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
11 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58½	58	58½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Benef nd Ln 2¼s 50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2 Beth Stl 3½s 59	104½	104½	104½
2 Beth St 3¾s 65	103½	103½	103½
26 Bos & Me 4½s 70	42⅞	42	42
1 Bos & Me 4s 60	75	75	75
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
19 Bru R&P 6s 2008	41	40¼	40¾
2 Bush Term 5s 55	58½	58½	58½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 July	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	104¾	104¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	82½	82½	82½
2 Can C&O 4s 65	107	106¾	106¾
1 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99¼	99¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47-ww	96½	96½	96½
2 Cen E Un Pac 4s 48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
43 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¾	14⅞	15½
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¾	56¾	56¾
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	76⅝	77
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15½	15½	15½
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16	16	16
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
10 C&O 3¼s 96 D	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102	102	102
23 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	81¾	81¾
1 Chi Ind & Lou ry 97	30	30	30
4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	43⅝	43½	43½
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	70	70	70
33 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12¾	12¼	12¼
39 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	46	46	46
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45½	45¼	45½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
11 Chi&NW gen 5s 37	28	28	28
6 Chi & NW 4¼s 87	28	27½	28
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2⅛
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	26½	26½	26½
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	26½	26½	26½
2 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
49 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12½	12	12⅜
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	106⅞	107½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
6 Ch&WInd 4½s 62	96	95	96
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Childs Co 5s 43	42	42	42
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	20½	20½	20½
6 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 67	108	108	108
5 Cin Gas&E 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¾	51½	51½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	72	72	72
2 Col F&I 5s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col F&I 5s 70	86	86	86
8 Col & So 4½s 80	19½	19½	19½
10 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100¼	99¾	100¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 ComiMack inc 69 ww	25½	25½	25½
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 46	105½	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s 66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
4 Con Rys 4s 54	27½	27½	27½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Crane 2¼s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Cuba No Ry5½s42rct	26½	26	26
1 Cuba RR 7½s 36 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	87	87	87
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
46 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	60	58⅞	59
2 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104½	104½	104½
4 D&RG 4½s 36	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
6 D&RG 4s 36	14	13⅝	13⅝
9 D&R G West 5s 55	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
14 D&Mo West 5s 78	14½	13¾	14
3 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	27⅜	26⅛	26⅛
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	109	109	109
20 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	64	64	64
1 Erie 4¾s 57	106	106	106
33 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅝	54¼	54½
54 Erie 4s 95	89⅞	89	89¼
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9½	9½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Food Mach 3s 56	100½	100½	100½
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99	98⅞	98⅞
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 5s 73 A	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Gt Nor 4s G	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
7 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	79⅝	78¼	78¼
1 G Bay&W deb B	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	91	91
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	71	71
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	56	56	56
6 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¼	38	38
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44⅛	44½
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 51	91¼	91¼	91¼
13 Ill Cen 4s 52	48⅜	47⅞	47¾
29 Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	43½	43½
36 Ill Cent rf 4s 55	44½	43¾	43¾
20 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46	45¾	45¾
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	52¾	52¼	52¼
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44¼	44¼	44¼
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47½	46½	46¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43	43⅛
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	75½	75½	75½
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¼	15	15
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14¼	13¾	13⅜
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¼	26¾	27
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅜	104¼	104¼
43 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42	42
21 Int T&T 5s 55	45	43⅞	43⅞
1 James P&Clea 4s 59	53	53	53
1 Jones&Laugh8l3¼s61	96	96	96
1 K C South 5s 50	73	73	73
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
17 Lac Gas 6s 42A	77	76	77
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	84	84	84
24 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74½	74	74½
36 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	74½	74	74½
3 L E & West 3s 47	95	95	95
6 L S & M S 3½s 97	86½	86½	86½
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	72¼	72¼	72¼
25 Leh Val 5½s 50	52¾	52½	52¾
26 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35⅝	34½	34½
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	33	33⅛
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Lex & East 5s 65	115½	115½	115½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83½	83½	83½
2 Louis & N21st 4s 2003	92	92	92
8 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Lv&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	51½	51½	51½
6 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3 MidWSteECh14s38	6	6	6
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 M & StL 4s 49	2	2	2
55 MSP&SSMarie4s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
30 MSP&SSM gtd4s 38	12	11⅞	12
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
95 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	13¼	12⅞	13
32 M-K-T 4½s 78	27½	27	27¼
24 M-K-T 5s 66	38¼	38¼	38⅜
39 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	26¼	26	26
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26½	25¾	25¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
53 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3⅜	3½
28 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	105¾	105½	105½
15 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42⅞	42¼	42½
14 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	28½	27⅞	27⅞
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¾	42	42
10 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	69	69
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
7 NEng 5½s 47 4½s 61B	122⅝	122½	122½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	79¼	79¼	79¼
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57	57¼
53 NYC 4½s 2013A	53	52	52⅝
13 NYC cn 4s 98	57	56½	56½
49 NYC 3½s 46	97	96¼	97
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58½	58⅜	58½
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	53⅜	53½	53½
5 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	93	93	93
13 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79½	79	79½
52 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66½	65½	65⅝
2 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
3 NY GEl H&P 5s 48	119	119	119
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56	56	56
22 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	34¼	33¾	33¾
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32	31½	31½
15 NYNH&H 4s 55	29½	29½	29½
15 NYNH&H 4s 56	29½	29½	29½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30½	30½	30½
10 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
6 NiagaraSh cv 5½s 50	102½	102	102
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Nor Cen 4½s 74	113	113	113
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅝	66¾	67
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	56⅝	56⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56⅝	56½	56½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52⅜	52½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74	74
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¼	43¼
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	108¾	108¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Okl Pw N Fall 5s 43	103	103	103
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s561	104¾	104¾	104¾
83 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	91	89¼	91
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	100½	100½	100½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111½	111½
1 Para Bway 3s ɔ5 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
21 Para Pict 4s 56	100	99½	100
1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s77	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR gen 4s 68	111	111	111
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121½	121½	121½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	100	99⅞	100
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94½	93⅞	93⅞
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
3 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	69½	69½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	105	105	105
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26	25⅝	25⅝
19 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102¼	102	102⅛
1 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	108	108	108
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102	102	102
1 Pitts Steel 4½s 50	99	99	99
3 Pitt Young & A 4s 48	108	108	108
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85¾	85¼	85¼
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅝	81½	81½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	72½	72½	72½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	46½	46½	46½
23 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	20	19½	19½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70¼	70¼	70¼
13 StLPeoS&NW5s48	36½	36⅛	36⅛
52 St L S F 5s 50 B	15	14⅝	14⅞
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14½	14½	14½
26 St L S F 4½s 78	14¼	13¾	14
1 St LAS F 4½s 78 ct st	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 St L S F 4s 50 A	13⅜	13	13⅛
2 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 St L S W rfg 5s 90	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
6 St L SW 2d 4s 89	64	64	64
10 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	3½	3½	3½
128 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅜	9	9¼
21 Sea A L 6s 45 ct.	8¾	8¼	8¼
13 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14⅞	14½	14⅞
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¼	53¼
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52½	52½
85 So Pac 4½s 69	53¼	52¾	53⅛
46 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68¼	67⅜	67½
38 So Pac clt 4s 49	61¼	60½	60⅞
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	84½	84	84½
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¾	53¼	53½
1 So Pac SFDet 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
6 South Ry 6½s 56	91	90⅜	90⅜
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	86⅝	86½	86⅝
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅞	90½	90¾
30 South Ry gen 4s 56	65⅞	65¼	65¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅝	104¾	104¾
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
13 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 T RRASL 5s 44	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
7 T RRASt L 4s 53	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	92½	92½	92½
9 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
6 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	66¼	66	66
41 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17¼	17¼
6 Third Ave 5s 60	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
3 Tol&OInCen 3½s 60	90	90	90
3 Un Elev Ch 5s 45	8	8	8
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101	101	101
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
8 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	96	96	96
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100¼	100	100⅛
6 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75	75	75
24 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	43	43	43
2 Wabash 5s 76	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
7 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	38¾	38½	38½
1 Wabash 4s 81 wi	48	48	48
11 Wabash 2¼s 71 wi	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
2 Walwrth 4s 55	86	86	86
11 Warner Bros 6s 48	97	86¾	86¾
8 Warren Bros 6s 41	95½	95	95
7 West Shore 4s 2361	48½	48¼	48¼
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27¾	27¾	27¾
17 Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	27½	27½	27½
2 Western Un 5s 51	87⅞	87	87⅞
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
2 Westinh Elec 2½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	93¾	93¾
13 Wis Cen 4s 49	46¼	44½	44½
34 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	14	14	14
6 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	13½	13½	13½
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69½	69½	69½
13 Argentine 4½s 48	90	90	90
18 Brazil 8⅛s 26-57	23⅞	23½	23½
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
10 Buen A 4¾s 77	59¼	59¼	59¼
10 Buen A 4¾s 75	62	62	62
5 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Canada 2¼s 44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Canada 2¼s 44	97⅞	897⅞	97⅞
5 Canada 3¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	14⅜	14	14
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Colomb 3s 75	32¾	32⅜	32⅝
5 Costa Rica 7s 51	16½	16½	16½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	108½	108½	108½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	26	26	26
2 Mitsui Ger 6½s 58	14	14	14
1 Norway 6s 44	84	84	84
10 Norway 4½s 56	53½	53½	53½
1 Panama 3½s 94 A st	61½	61½	61½
3 Peru 7s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
11 Peru 1st 6s 60	9	8¾	8¾
2 Peru 2nd 6s 61	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13½	13	13
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	61¼	61	61
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28½	28½	28½

Total today 3,878,000, previous day 5,315,100; week ago 5,439,000; year ago 4,456,300; two years ago closed; Jan. 1 to date 262,937,900; year ago 272,169,125; two years ago 181,733,650.

Investment Trusts

Managment	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.08	2.27
Amerex Holding	12.00	13.50
American Business Shares	2.48	2.72
Axe Houghton Fund	10.12	10.88
Boston Fund	12.09	13.00
Broad Street Investing	18.57	20.08
Bullock Fund	11.06	12.12
Canadian Investment Fund	2.45	3.05
Century Shares Trust	23.31	25.06

Japanese Troops Gain Foothold on Singapore

Continued from Page 1

inlets which penetrate the shore, the Japanese succeeded in making good a foothold protected by machine-gun nests hidden in a tangle of logs and brush.

Then only British shells plunged into the mud flats and beaches, as Australians and Indians met the attack.

Early this morning British Headquarters announced that the Japanese forces, which had landed during the night on the northwest coast of the Island, were spreading eastward in heavy fighting.

Meanwhile a British Military commentator in London said that the British were sharply counter-attacking against the Japanese attack which was launched on a 10-mile front across Johore Strait with a drive pivoting on Berih inlet, where the strait is narrow and shallow.

He said the British were fighting back over undulating country dotted with mangrove swamps and rubber plantations, under the cover of heavily-armed hurricane fighter planes.

He added that although there was no confirmation that Japanese tanks were on Singapore Island, landing them from lighters would be extremely easy because the strait at Berih inlet is narrow and the water at low tide is only three or four feet deep.

The tanks were reported landed under cover of intense land and air artillery barrages.

The Japanese left flank rests on Sungei Kranji, opposite Johore Bahru, and the right flank is on Pasir Laba to the south, he said.

Some observers said the Japanese invasion on the west might be a feint to draw the British away from the east flank, opposite which the Japanese captured the Johore Island of Palau Ubin Feb. 8.

Strong forces were reported concentrating in the area behind Palau Ubin and British artillery was active in dispersing enemy troops and batteries.

It was jointed out that a feint on the west end of the island would be in keeping with Japanese tactics used elsewhere in the Pacific.

Despite the presence of a huge civilian population in Singapore city, military opinion here was firm that there would be "no surrender."

Informed circles said they believed the Government and Allied armed forces would suffer immeasurably from another evacuation, no matter how glorious it might be.

The British Far East Command communiqué said:

"The enemy landing from boats on the northwest coast of the Island took place between Sungei Kranji and Pasir Laba between 11 p. m. last night and 1 a. m. this morning.

"The landing was preceded by heavy enemy artillery bombardment of our forward positions in this area and from daybreak was supported by considerable numbers of fighter and bomber aircraft. Our forward troops were pushed back in some places and there has been some enemy infiltration eastwards.

"Offensive action is being taken to mop up the enemy. Results of this action have not been received.

"Elsewhere on the Island the enemy is continuing to dive bomb our forward positions.

"Hurricane fighters of the RAF supporting our troops successfully intercepted enemy raiders today, destroying three, probably destroying three others and damaging 13.

Burma:

Chinese and fresh Indian troops bolstered the British on the Salween River front today where Japan's drive toward Rangoon and China's last gateway to the sea has been stalled in Northern Burma.

The "reasoned optimism" which Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the United Nations' Generalissimo in the Southwest Pacific, voiced after his just-disclosed second visit to the Burma front was reflected even more forcibly by Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton, the British Commander in Burma.

With the Japanese still stationary a week after capturing Moulemein and failing repeatedly to get an effective foothold across the Salween or cripple Rangoon as a base by air attack, he declared:

"We are in a far sounder position to call a halt to the Japanese than before."

The Chinese troops who have come to Burma assumed the entire responsibility for a certain section of the front under their own formation commanders, General Hutton said.

"The bulk of them are stationed in the southern Shan States fronting on Indo-China and Northern Thailand, an area which is unlikely to remain quiet indefinitely. Either the enemy will do something or we shall.

"The Salween is a sound line with reasonably good communications. We are much stronger than earlier, when we were holding the Tenasserim, a long thin line with our backs to the sea, or Moulmein where a big estuary was behind us and communications were difficult.

"We must expect and be prepared for Japanese landings along the Gulf of Martaban and the Rangoon delta, and hope that by profiting from the lessons in Malaya to defeat the landings here. The Malayan jungle goes down to the sea, but here more open country favors the defenders."

Much weight was attached to the presence of large Chinese forces fighting alongside Britain's imperials in Burma.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, until recently Britain's Ambassador at Chungking, speaking over the Calcutta radio, predicted a "big push" by American, British, and Chinese troops.

Maj. Gen. Lancelot Dennis, head of the British Military Mission in Chungking, said "large contingents" of Chinese troops which reached Burma weeks ago "are now playing an important part in the defense of the country" and "their numbers have recently been increased and are being increased."

Except for some patrol activity near Japanese-held Paan, on the east bank of the Salween, about 30 miles north of Moulmein, where the British thwarted some attempted Japanese crossings, most of the week-end activity was in the air.

In before-dawn bomber assaults for the fourth successive day on Rangoon, Feb. 8, the Japanese sent waves of planes over Burma's chief port for three hours at 15-minute intervals, but an RAF communiqué reported only slight material damage.

A Tokyo radiocast said Japanese planes sank two ships docked at Martaban, across the wide mouth of the Salween from Moulmein, set fire to military installations there and attacked trains and British troops to the north.

Maj. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, acknowledged Rangoon's vulnerability to air attack but he declared there was no immediate threat to this city from the Salween front and that Government offices would remain here.

Meanwhile the American Volunteer Group—the "Fying Tigers" of Burma's air defenses—was credited with its 101st confirmed combat victory over the Japanese air force today with the discovery of a wrecked bomber which Robert Keaton of Manzanola, Colo., attacked Feb. 3 but was not sure he even had damaged.

Philippines:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today that his troops on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines repulsed new attacks by the Japanese while the Manila Bay fortifications silenced several enemy big gun siege batteries on the Cavite shore.

A War Department communiqué said heavy infantry fighting had occurred at several points on the Peninsula with hostile dive bombers active overhead, but all attacks were repulsed by the American-Filipino defenders.

In the duel between the Corregidor string of fortifications at the entrance to Manila Bay and the hidden Japanese guns which have been bombarding the forts for several days, the forts' guns scored several direct hits on enemy batteries.

A War Department communiqué said:

"Some of the concealed enemy batteries which have been firing on our harbor defenses from the Cavite shore have been located and attacked by counter-battery fire from our forts. Several direct hits were observed and some of the enemy batteries were silenced.

"Heavy infantry fighting occurred intermittently at various points in the Bataan Peninsula. The enemy made several attempts at penetration and infiltration. All attacks were repulsed by our troops.

"Hostile dive bombers were active over our lines."

Japanese land batteries, firing methodically every four minutes, were throwing big shells for the second successive day at the island fortifications which command the harbor's mouth. Nevertheless, no serious damage to the forts was reported.

On the Bataan Peninsula, General MacArthur's report to Washington yesterday told of Japanese pressure on both the right and left flanks of his line, accompanied by 24 hours of heavy aerial bombardment of the American-Filipino positions.

The Japanese, the War Department communiqué disclosed, gained some ground in an infiltration thrust against General MacArthur's right, which is anchored on Manila Bay. The enemy, however, were thrown back in a sharp counterattack.

Details of the heavy fighting on the left, or China Sea, flank were not disclosed, but it is on that side of the peninsula that the Japanese have been using "suicide" detachments in a costly and futile attempt to turn General MacArthur's line.

Dutch East Indies:

Japanese planes made their first raid of the Pacific war on Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, today in an intensifying series of air attacks believed here to be a prelude to an attempt at invasion of Java, center of the United Nations' resistance to the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

The raid, carried out by six to eight Japanese fighters, was directed mainly at Kemajoran and Tijilillitan airdromes near Batavia, Aneta news agency said. The attacks were limited to machine-gunning and no bombs were dropped. Streets in the capital and its suburbs were also strafed.

"Some damage" was done to army planes at Kemajoran and two passenger planes were damaged. A special communiqué said two civilians were seriously wounded and nine slightly hurt. At least one and possibly two of the raiders were shot down.

Japanese efforts to attack the harbor were turned back by heavy antiaircraft fire.

Enemy activity also was reported over parts of Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

The Dutch High Command said Japanese patrols were pushing south from the charred oil port of Balik Papan on the East Borneo coast, "apparently planning to reach Banjermassin," important trade center on the south shore of Borneo facing Java.

The port was said to be a prime Japanese objective as the men of Nippon attempted to force an arc around the vital citadel of Java in preparation for invasion.

Palembang, oil center in southeast Sumatra, was bombed again but the communiqué said there were no Allied losses.

The attack on Batavia began during lunch time after two days of Japanese reconnaissance flights and a long series of alarms during previous days. The all-clear sounded an hour and a half later.

It was reported that the great calmness prevailing everywhere was remarkable—due presumably to the fact that the raid had been expected for so long.

Antiaircraft batteries went into action immediately after Japanese planes were sighted and later Dutch fighters took to the air and engaged the attackers in dogfights.

Some 51 persons were reported killed and 54 injured in the raid on Surabaya, chief naval base of the Indies. The largest number of casualties occurred when a direct hit was scored on a streetcar under which a large number of natives had taken shelter.

The raid was directed mainly against the dockyards but reports said the damage was negligible.

Decorated for Heroism

Associated Press

Maj. Gen. J. M. Wainwright Brig. Gen. A. M. Jones

Generals Wainwright and Jones have been decorated personally by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines for their extraordinary heroism in action and particularly skillful maneuvers.

MacArthur Honors Generals For Heroism in Philippines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur advised the War Department Feb. 7 that he had personally decorated Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and Brig. Gen. Albert M. Jones with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action during the early phases of the Philippine invasion.

Announcing the awards, the Department said General Wainwright commanded the northern front on the Island of Luzon, and General Jones the southern sector.

Fighting a Japanese foe greatly superior in numbers, their commands slowly fell back and finally united in Pampanga Province before retiring to the present strong position in the Bataan Peninsula.

"By particularly skillful maneuvers," they were able to escape a large-scale enemy pincers movement, the War Department said.

The communique, the war department's No. 96, said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"General MacArthur reported to the War Department today that he had personally decorated Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and Brig. Gen. Albert M. Jones with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

"In the early phases of the fighting on the Island of Luzon, General Wainwright commanded the northern front and General Jones the southern sector. Opposed by forces which were greatly superior in numbers, the troops under these two commanders fought delaying actions, slowly falling back and finally uniting their forces in Pampanga Province.

"By particularly skillful maneuvers, they were able to escape being caught in a large-scale pincers movement executed by the Japanese. Subsequently, the combined forces withdrew to Bataan Province where the troops of both officers have been in practically continuous action for several weeks.

"General Wainwright was born in Walla Walla, Wash., and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1906. He is also a graduate of the Mounted Service School, the Cavalry School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College. During the World War he served in France as a General Staff officer of the 82nd Division, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for superior staff work.

"General Jones was born in Quincy, Mass., and was commissioned in the Army from civil life on Oct. 7, 1911. He is an honor graduate of the Command and General Staff School, and a graduate of the Army War College. During the World War he served as a major of infantry.

"When the United States entered the present war, General Jones was serving in the Philippines as a colonel. On recommendation of General MacArthur, he was promoted on Dec. 18, 1941, to Brigadier General because of outstanding leadership in action.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Nazis Rebuild Air Force as Troops' Auxiliary

Continued from Page 1

on the Russian front, where conditions are fantastically difficult for giving air support to ground troops. Something like one-fifth is understood to be mounting guard against attacks upon Germany and the occupied territories from the west.

A further proportion is engaged in policing the Balkans, where there are centers of continued resistance.

Planes are moving up continually from factories to flying fields and into and out of refitting depots and most of them are going to places which don't suggest a big renewal of independent bombing, but do suggest co-operation in future Army plans.

This fits in with the theory that the Germans are concentrating on the production and employment of dive-bombers, having failed to cripple Britain's war effort by smashing up London, Southampton, Coventry and Plymouth and having noted the success of the RAF's low altitude attacks upon Bremen, Kiel and various other military objectives.

Bomber Offensive Unlikely

It also fits in with criticism levelled now against the long range bombing policy, which British air authorities reaffirm they are going to follow unswervingly until the war ends—the policy of systematically destroying the enemy's military and industrial power at its sources.

There is nothing in the Nazis' latest known redispositions to suggest that they propose to resume an independent bomber offensive upon Britain. Britain in any case has now strengthened all weaknesses in its defense systems exposed by last winter's blitz.

To many people here that seems a natural decision, since the British themselves will obviously have to multiply their bombing strength many times before they get anywhere near doing in the vast area of Germany's conquered territories what the Germans failed to do in this congested little country.

These people argue that when the celebrated Portal "Master Plan"—so-called after Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Air Chief of Staff—was blueprinted, the war was a totally different proposition from what it is now. Defense against altitude bombing was by comparison rudimentary. While the Luftwaffe's future plans must be conditioned to a great extent by the ebb and flow of fortunes in Russia, it is believed here that it would be highly dangerous to conclude, that the Nazis are all washed up on this front and the sudden slackening of Luftwaffe operations there is held to increase the probability that the Germans propose to open up a fresh offensive elsewhere with a view to by-passing the Russians' strongest lines of resistance in a bid to reach the oilfields and new commanding strategic positions.

Nazis Hold and Hit

To try to catch the Russians on the wrong foot in this way would be a move well in accord with Germany's modern military technique—the sort of thing the Nazis have been doing to the Allies ever since the war broke out.

It takes a great deal more than an anti-freeze mixture to keep the Luftwaffe in the air over Russia. It also involves extraordinarily difficult ground-haulage, snow-plows and ski undercarriages—not to mention the running of engines periodically through the night so they'll start up in the morning.

Germans say the Luftwaffe will come back with warmer weather and will support the Army in a fresh Russian offensive. And that is a proposition the Soviets intend to grapple with to a finish, no matter what troubles the Nazis may be brewing for other countries further south.

It can't be overlooked that the Germans have shown themselves past masters at holding with one hand and hitting with the other, and they still are a very long way inside the Russian border on the main fronts. Moreover they have opened up a zone of desolation between their armies there and the northern flank of any eastward movement they may make lower down.

Critics here believe that Britain would be in a far better position today if it hadn't set such a premium on high altitude bombers, which put an enormous amount of money and labor in pawn every time they take off. It is argued that expenditure of the same resources could have earned a far greater profit for the Allied cause than the damage done to Germany by bombs in the past 12 months if they had been earmarked to defend Far Eastern interests. Or they might have given greater assistance to Russia, or otherwise have made the Eighth Army more effective against General Rommel, or have co-operated with the Navy and Army in various other ways.

It has been estimated from casualty returns during the blitz period here that the Nazis in the worst three months killed or wounded an average of 500 civilians every 24 hours. The Russians conservatively are estimated to be accounting for Nazi soldiers at several times the rate.

It has been proved that civilian morale can stand up to the strain of air attacks in well-defended areas and some persons consider it proved that air operations are largely wasted efforts except as an integral part of immediate naval or military strategy. The evidence suggests that the Luftwaffe chiefs have reached the same conclusion.

Building of Huge Air Force To Be a Herculean Task

Continued from Page 1

in direct front line action against the Axis in Europe, Asia and North Africa.

Observers here hold that fulfillment of the expansion program—of which no doubt is expressed here—will involve two distinct difficulties. The first difficulty will be encountered in obtaining the several hundred thousand pilots necessary. Although this country probably has a larger reserve of youth available for such duty than any other country in the world, including Soviet Russia, pilots must be selected with extreme care and must show definite aptitude for their task. In the past only a small percentage of the young men who have applied for Army pilot commissions have proved adaptable.

The other difficulty will be met in obtaining the requisite number of mechanics, it is felt. With skilled labor at a premium, almost all persons handy around a machine are being rushed into defense production jobs. It is not impossible that the Government will have to enforce a rationing of skilled labor between industry and the air force.

Flying at West Point

Meanwhile, the War Department has announced that flying instruction has been added to the curriculum at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Under the new plan a number of cadets at West Point will be graduated as pilots and thus save a year which is now required after West Point graduation for their pilot training.

Elementary, basic and advanced flying training will be given at Stewart Field to all cadets wishing pilot training and who can pass the required flight physical examination. The plan for training makes no basic changes in academic training. Cadets receiving flying instruction will receive the same academic instruction as other cadets. The flying training will replace certain parts of tactical instruction, although effort will be made to give cadets taking flying training as much basic instruction in other branches as is possible.

The class of 1945 and all succeeding classes will receive the entire training schedule outlined for the 1944 class. But in addition, every cadet in the class, before indicating his desire to take flight training, will be required to complete 10 hours of aircraft observer training during his third class (sophomore) summer camp.

Mexico Moves Sailors Of Axis Inland

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 9 (AP)—Five hundred German and Italian sailors from 12 Axis ships which Mexico expropriated last spring have been placed in a concentration camp in the inland town of Perote, Vera Cruz, the Ministry of Interior disclosed today.

The crews had been quartered in the City of Guadalajara, but were transferred to the Gulf region because Mexican authorities did not want them near the Pacific defense zone.

Late Nazi Officer's Maps in Spy Trial

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Maps of United States highways and of China, purportedly found in the effects of Capt. Ulrich von der Osten, late German Army officer, were introduced in evidence today in Federal Court where six men and a woman are on trial charged with espionage.

Captain von der Osten, who used the name Lopez, was killed in a taxicab accident in Times Square early in 1941. The Government charged he was head of a spy ring which was taken over by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, one of the defendants.

Robert G. Grantham, F. B. I. agent, said the maps were found among von der Osten's personal effects.

Also introduced in evidence were a check-marked list of military books, including a "coast artillery manual," glass slide rules used in measuring distances on maps and a bottle of white pills.

Lucy Boehmler, young high school student, testified last week that white pills were dissolved in water to make a secret ink used to transmit information abroad. She was Captain von der Osten's secretary and later Ludwig's.

A Bit of a Puzzle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Art Editor of the Birmingham News received a call from headquarters of an exhibit of modern surrealist art. The caller pleaded:

"Will you please send us back that book we loaned you describing these paintings. We're trying to hang them now, and we don't know which is the top and which is the bottom."

Britons Not Aroused Over Singapore Peril

Continued from Page 1

munications which arise indirectly from the situation in the Pacific. But even in home quarters close to the Government the full impact of the Singapore peril is only just beginning to be appreciated here.

In the week-end press the sudden chorus of alarm from the military experts emphasizes the vital importance of holding Singapore as well as the Island of Java with its main naval base at Surabaya as an essential check to the Axis scheme for a huge pincer movement on an inter-continental scale. This grand strategy, it is emphasized, aims at catching India in the jaws of a giant movement with the Japanese closing in from the east and the Germans driving down through Turkey and the Caucasus into Iraq and Persia while also launching an all-out attack on Suez through Libya.

Vast Pincers Plan Confirmed

Reports reaching London from various neutral sources appear to confirm this picture of Axis intentions. There are fresh rumors of more concentrations of troops and especially of German air forces in Sicily, Southern Italy, Crete, Greece and Bulgaria. And persistent reports still tell of French connivance in allowing German reinforcements to reach Field Marshal Erwin Rommel via Tunisia.

An increasing conviction in many circles that the Vichy Government's ships—its denials not withstanding—have been convoying supplies to North Africa for use by Field Marshal Rommel's German forces brought a renewed demand in London that any such gap in the Mediterranean blockade be plugged.

Members of Parliament indicated that questions would be asked in the House of Commons as to what information the Government had on such a leak of supplies, and what steps were being taken, the Associated Press reported.

A Government spokesman intimated recently that the British Navy might take action soon to seal the gap. An official source said that any such step the Navy took would be in co-operation with the United States.

The impression is growing here that the swift success of the Axis counterthrust in Libya represents an even graver threat to Egypt than the last advance which carried the Germans and Italians as far as Sollum. Reinforcements which were known to have reached Field Marshal Rommel now appear to have been more important than were at first realized and seem to have included a larger number of heavy tanks as well as other supplies and equipment. As one of the main causes of the British failure to defeat Field Marshal Rommel was the superiority of the armament of these big German tanks over the best vehicles the British had on hand, the problem of stopping this new panzer drive is likely to prove an especially serious one.

On land two lines which are now urgently vital for the Allies to hold are the Libyan frontier in the west and Rangoon in the east—or rather the Salween River which forms the best natural obstacle to Japanese attempts to break through and cut the Burma Road. On the sea, Singapore itself and Surabaya correspond to Suez and Gibraltar as far as their effect on British imperial communications is concerned. Thus the Japanese landing force "on the Island of Singapore" produces a crisis in the battle for these four keypoints in the Allied lines of supply.

U. S. Moves to Ration Labor

Continued from Page 1

Perkins, Secretary of Labor; and Sidney Hillman, chief of the War Production Board's Labor Division, has submitted to President Roosevelt an urgent recommendation that all recruitment of labor, military and industrial, be placed in the single and authoritative hands of a Man Power Mobilization Board.

Need of Control Cited

If approved by the President, the Man Power Mobilization Board would determine Government policy on man-power registration, shifting of skilled workers from industry to vital spots in the armed services, and vice-versa, transfers of workers from one job to another, or from one locality to another as industrial needs dictate, the use of women in defense industries.

At present, this responsibility is distributed among six different Government agencies and as a result no over-all labor supply policy has been developed. The agencies now concerned are the Army, Navy, Selective Service, Civil Service Commission, Office of Civilian Defense, and the United States Employment Service.

"None of these administrative agencies," the memorandum which Mr. McNutt, Miss Perkins, and Mr. Hillman have submitted to the White House, declares, "can operate quickly and effectively unless there is a well-established Government policy—and a mechanism for assuring co-ordination of policy in the administration of specific programs." Moreover, it argues that "the creation of a Man Power Mobilization Board . . . would focus public attention on the important problems relating to labor supply and demand (and) would make it possible to adapt the various policies, which must of necessity involve controls, compulsory registration, and transfer of labor."

It is evident that the proposed MPMB would constitute one of the most powerful and responsible agencies in the prosecution of the war. The scope and authority which are planned for it are apparent from vital and varied questions which the Board would be expected to consider and decide. Some of the more important questions raised by the McNutt-Perkins-Hillman memorandum are these:

1. How should a national registration of man power be carried out?

2. What policy should be followed if and when skilled men in the military services are needed in industry? How should this withdrawal take place?

3. What controls should be established to assure maximum and immediate utilization of the available labor supply in critical defense occupations? Should advertising by employers for persons in critical defense occupations be regulated or prohibited? Should employers be required to obtain employees in critical defense occupations through the employment service? Should employers be prohibited from discharging employees in critical defense occupations without good cause? Should workers in critical defense occupations be prohibited from quitting without good cause?

4. What other controls are necessary to require employers to utilize fully Negroes and other minority groups?

5. What policy should be followed when it becomes apparent that an employer is not making full use of his labor supply?

Questions About Women

6. How can women be used to augment the labor supply? Will it be necessary to register and require the services of women? What age groups of women should be utilized? What policy should be followed with respect to married women without dependents?

7. What policy should be followed in transferring workers from nondefense to defense work? If this requires moving to another city, what policy should be established?

8. What policy should be established for the allocation of skilled labor to our naval and military bases, and to our allies?

It is understood that the Selective Service Administration is opposed to the new Board and that in consequence a final decision has been deferred until the completion of the new draft registration on Feb. 16.

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New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 2 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOUR BOTANY TIE
is tailored of a unique and miraculous fabric.
You'll never risk unsightly wrinkles when you wear a BOTANY TIE. Yet you pay no more for this assurance of neatness and service. $1.00.
BROWN & BATCHELDER

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CAPITOL OIL COMPANY
2 HALL STREET TEL. 545-W
J. A. STODDARD, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Brighten Up Winter Clothes
with a new
SPRING BAG!
HARRY G. EMMONS

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
55 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
HEINZ PRODUCTS

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN — TREADEASY AND VITALITY SHOES FOR WOMEN
THE LATEST IN RUBBER FOOTWEAR
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Building Tel. 338

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

THE PLACE TO DINE
Daeris Restaurant and Tea Room
Centrally Located
Cor. Third and Central Ave.
Three minutes' walk from B. & M. Station
Delicious Food and Courteous Service
Tourists Welcome TEL. 616

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
621 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CHECK YOUR BATTERIES
CHECK YOUR TIRES
Bring your car in regularly for complete checkup.
Or Call 6600 and we will call for and return to you.
Talford's Blue Sunoco
ELM AND LANGDON

NEW SPRING DRESSES
at
HILL'S BUDGET SHOP
Latest of Styles—Lovely Prints and Plain Colors—Styles and Sizes for Women, Misses and Junior Misses—$5 and $6.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
814 HARVARD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Gelinas Cleaners PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

"Say It With Flowers"

Floralia Flowers
Tel. 309 Res. Goffstown 84
29 Hanover St.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Valentine Candies
HEART BOXES
Priced from 29c to $4.00
MOULTON'S
14 MARKET SQ. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

All the Better Make
Foundation Garments
will be found at
The Crowley Corset Shoppe
43 Congress St., Room 2 Tel. 3240

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
AMOCO
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554—2582—1900 KING STREET

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL

CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	M	E	N		B	A	R	I
A	R	E	A		A	J	A	X		T
M	U	D			S	T	A	Y		C
E	M		J	E	A	N		S	A	L
L		M	U	L	L		L	I	V	Y
	B	A	L	L		V	O	L	E	
C	O	N	Y		B	O	O	K		F
L	A	X			P	U	L	P		B
A	T		P	O	R	T		S	E	M
M		T	E	E	M		L	E	A	D
P	O	E	T		A	P	I	A	R	Y

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

QUALITY FURNITURE
at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Compeco DYE WORKS
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLACK & WHITE FOOD STORE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delicious, quickly prepared Birds Eye Frosted Fruits, Meats, Poultry, and Vegetables.
1324 W. Cary Dial 6-2375

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

Clover Dairy
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

The Place to Buy
Heart Appealing Gifts
FOR YOUR VALENTINE
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Department Store

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

SLIP COVERS
custom made
Murphy-Gamble LIMITED

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
New
HOSE
Silk *from* 1.50
Lisle " 1.00
Bemberg 89c
New
BRAS *from* 69c
including Nylon 1.95
New
FOUNDATIONS
from 2.95
to 17.50
New
LINGERIE
We invite your inspection
Woolnough Shop
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings

SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver
Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radio Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9922, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; Renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 118a, Holland Road, Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling specialty; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3964.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service; promptness, neatness, accuracy.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST VACANT

LONDON — Waitresses, women cooks, dishwashers and daily cleaners, whole or part time; good wages. Apply Controller, English Speaking Union Club, 37, Charles St., Berkeley Sq., W. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2079.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS
Uniforms a Specialty
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 8187

TEACHERS

Your Voice is important to your Progress. MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Teacher of voice-production will help you speak clearly and confidently. Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9. Cunningham 1818

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6230.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER: 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 182 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines) (Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS REPAIRS

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD. Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
REMOVALS AND STORAGE
MAYFAIR 2301
BROADWAY STRATFORD E.15

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade
Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
160 High Road
Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway
Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON W.—Chiswick

WE ARE AGENTS
For ALL the Best Known Makes of Underwear and Flannels
HENRY LAWES
Fine Quality Men's Wear
448, Chiswick High Road, W. 4.
Phone Chiswick 2513

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker's
Telephone Ealing 0567
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzer's
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ask ye of the LORD rain in the time of the latter rain; so the LORD shall make bright clouds, and give them showers of rain, to every one grass in the field.—ZECH. 10:1.

Where Would You Find—

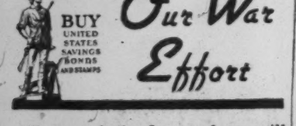
1. Bass Strait?
2. Leatherwood?
3. West Virginia University?
4. The oldest unit of the regular United States Army?
5. The country whose feminine national costume is the "Pollera"?
6. Newberry Crater?
7. A jaunting car?
8. Tromsö?
9. The home state of Senator Carl Hayden?
10. Fort Dumplings?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Not a Speech

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was scheduled to speak at a political meeting. It was a stifling hot night and the small hall was solidly packed. Wishing to request those nearest the windows to please open them for ventilation (it being patently impossible for anyone to make his way through the crowd to perform that task) the mayor of the town stepped to the platform. The audience, however, was in no mood to listen to the mayor and sought to still his words with repeated cries of, "Laurier! Laurier!" The infuriated mayor was not able to quiet the crowd enough to make himself heard until he yelled at the top of his lungs, "I'm not going to make a speech! I have something to say!"



Our War Effort

To quench the flames of war will not suffice. The smouldering embers must be uncovered and extinguished.

Dr. James B. Conant
President, Harvard University

* * *

America faces the disruption and dislocation of its supply of essential manpower. An appropriate agency of Government should decide where the individual could best serve his nation in total war, rather than leave the decision to the individual.

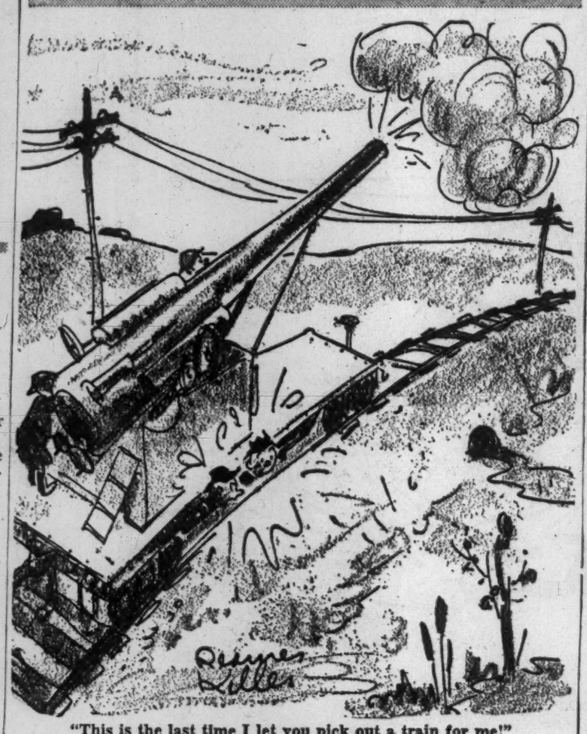
Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

* * *

I'm going to do this task if any man can, and if I can't, I'm going to step down and let somebody else do it.

Production Chief Donald M. Nelson

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

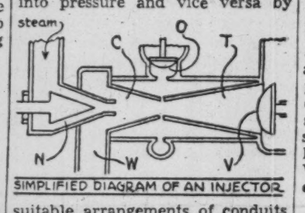


"This is the last time I let you pick out a train for me!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Injector Feeds Water to a Boiler Against Steam Pressure?

The principle of the injector, a device used to feed water into a steam boiler while it is in operation, was first advanced by Henri Giffard about the middle of the nineteenth century. It is based on the fact in hydrodynamics that the velocity of a moving body of water or other liquid may be transmuted into pressure and vice versa by suitable arrangements of conduits and openings.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF AN INJECTOR

In the injector, steam from the boiler to which water is to be added issues from a conical nozzle (N in the accompanying simplified diagram) passing into a second cone-shaped conduit, C. The space about the cone N is connected with the water supply, W.

The jet of steam exhausts the air around the nozzle, producing a partial vacuum above the surface of the water, and atmospheric pressure pushes the water up so that soon the rush of steam through C drags with it a cone-shaped shell of water from the space around N.

This combined stream of steam and water is constricted at the small end of C with the result that the steam is compressed, partly condensed and partly absorbed by the water, and imparts a good share of its velocity to the water. The steam's velocity, incidentally, as it leaves the boiler to enter the injector may be from 1,500 to 3,000 feet per second, depending upon the pressure in the boiler.

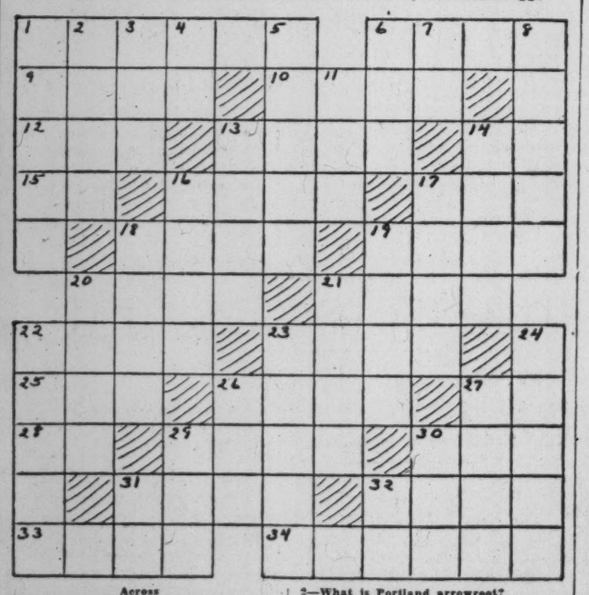
From C the water enters a third cone, T, and this cone flares in the opposite direction to N and C. As the column of water traverses T its velocity decreases as the diameter of the conduit increases and the velocity is transmuted into pressure. This pressure soon becomes greater than the steam pressure in the boiler. The boiler pressure, consequently, can no longer hold the check valve V closed. When V opens, the stream of water enters the boiler.

Up to the time the pressure in T opens V, steam and water pass into the space S surrounding C and T, finding an outlet through overflow valve O, which is under spring tension. When V opens, the pressure on O is relieved and the spring recloses the overflow valve.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Escamillo is a character in what opera?
6—What Italian city was anciently called Barium?
9—What is any flat surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial?
10—In the "Iliad," who prays for light?
12—Soft, wet earth is what?
13—Remain.
14—What is symbol for calcium?
15—What is a printer's measure?
16—What was first name of Millet, French genre and landscape painter?
17—Salt.
18—What is a thin, soft kind of muslin?
19—What Roman historian was born in 59 B. C.?
20—What is a large, formal social gathering for dancing?
21—What is any of numerous mouselike or ratlike rodents?
22—What is the European rabbit?
23—You would find an ex libris in what?
25—Slack.
26—What is the soft, succulent part of any fruit?
27—Four pecks equal what (abbr.)?
28—Near.
29—In curling, what is an opening between two stones?
30—What is a Japanese bronze coin?
31—To abound.
32—What is plumbum?
33—Robert Bridges was what?
34—What is a place where bees are kept?

Down

1—What animal is peculiarly adapted for life in the desert?
2—What is Portland arrowroot?
3—What is one of three colors in Bolivia's flag?
4—Symbol for masurium is what?
5—What is a seaport of Brazil?
6—What is color of certain horses?
7—What is used for hewing timber?
8—What country forms a peninsula between Mediterranean and Adriatic seas?
11—What is first name of Klepura, Polish tenor?
13—Barter.
14—What served as Elijah's lodging in Horeb?
16—In what month was William Makepeace Thackeray born?
17—What fiber is produced by various insect larvae?
18—Who are inhabitants of Isle of Man?
19—Aviators are sometimes said to —— the ——.
20—What is drawn by a swan in opera "Lohengrin"?
21—What is the unit of electromotive force?
22—What is a device used to hold or press two things together?
23—What is largest province of British India?
24—What is name of bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?
26—What American poet wrote "The City in the Sea"?
27—What is name of lake on the boundary of Idaho and Utah.
28—Would you row, don, or pet a pinche?
30—Ocean.
31—Symbol for tellurium is what?
32—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Party Fun

Can You Identify The Following Men?

1. The man who follows the plough.
2. The man who presides.
3. The man who helps us out of a warm place.
4. The reverend man.
5. The man who visits the nursery at bedtime.
6. The flower man.
7. An early conqueror.
8. The man who keeps us in order.
9. The man versed in the art of government.
10. The man on the box.
11. The correct kind of man.
12. The overseer.
13. The aristocrat.
14. The man who stopped the travellers on the public way.
15. The man who drives the cattle.
16. The industrious man.
17. Who met Simple Simon?
18. The man in waiting.
19. The man whose whistle causes a scramble.
20. Julius Caesar was one.
21. A poet.
22. The man who was condemned to sail the seven seas.
23. The sun is supposed never to set on this man.

Answers

1. Yeoman.
2. Chairman.
3. Fireman.
4. Clergyman.
5. Sandman.
6. Nurseryman.
7. Norman.
8. Policeman.
9. Statesman.
10. Coachman.
11. Gentleman.
12. Foreman
13. Nobleman.
14. Highwayman.
15. Herdsman.
16. Workman.
17. Pieman.
18. Footman.
19. Postman.
20. Roman.
21. Whitman.
22. Flying Dutchman.
23. Englishman.

I. A. C., Melbourne, Aus.

Readers—

of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Between Australia and Tasmania.
2. A North American low shrub with a white, soft, brittle wood, but a very tough, fibrous bark; so called because it was used by the Indians for thongs.
3. Morgantown, W. Va.
4. Battery D of the fifth field artillery battalion at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. The unit was created 186 years ago and first commanded by Alexander Hamilton.
5. Panama.
6. Interesting volcanic and geological spot in Central Oregon.
7. A two-wheeled vehicle, common in Ireland, having seats placed lengthwise, back to back, and extending over the wheels, for carrying four persons besides the driver, who has a small seat in front.
8. A coast province in northern Norway; also its capital on Tromsö Island.
9. Arizona.
10. Jamestown, Rhode Island. The stone fort and fortifications were built under the direction of a French officer; in 1780 it was occupied by French regiments.

Daily Quotation

OUR grand business is, not to see what dimly lies at a distance, but to do what clearly lies at hand.—CARLYLE.

Popular Photography

Back to Earth

This remarkable action photograph by Robert H. Hess of Philadelphia reveals how a tense-muscled United States Army 'chutist reaches high on his riser straps before he lands. Then, by pulling down hard on the straps and landing with knees slightly bent, his impact with the earth is lessened. The photographer accentuated the striking pattern of the white silk parachute against the sky by using a deep red filter over his camera lens. The picture was taken in bright daylight.

In Lighter Vein

Launching Bottlenecks

Congress passes largest single appropriation in history for navy with amendment barring costly ship christenings. — Associated Press.

Away with launching bottlenecks
And costly christenings;
It's better far to spend our checks
For windlasses and wings.

Fined for Speeding

Mother: "Dorothy, you have disobeyed mother by racing around and making so much noise. Now you can't have a piece of candy."

Father (entering room a few moments later): "Why so quiet, little one?"

Dorothy: "I've been fined for speeding!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Costa, Arthur de Souza (är'-tōor dĕ sō'-zȧ kôsh'-tȧ)—Brazil's Minister of Finance, sent on a special mission to the United States.

da Cunha, Vasco Leitão (vȧs'-kōō lā-touN' thd kōō'-nyȧ)—Brazil's Acting Minister of Justice, who is conducting that country's campaign against subversive agents.

Donoso, Julio Tobar (hōō'-lyō tō-bär' thō-nō'-sō)—Foreign Minister of Ecuador.

Eire (ā'-rȧ)—The Irish Free State.

Gouton, Admiral Pierre (pyar gōō'-tôN')—Head of the Commissioners of Authority, the new French super-police in Vichy.

Govaroff, Lieut. Gen. Leonid (lyĕ-ô-nyĕt' gō'-vŭ-rôf)—Russian general who commanded the battle for Mozhaisk.

Jovanovitch, Dr. Slobodan—Popular spelling for Jovanović (slô - bō' - dän yô - vä' - nô-vich) — Newly named Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

Muro, Dr. Alfredo Solf y (äl-frā'-thō sôlf ē mōō'-rō)—Foreign Minister of Peru.

Oeste, Alfred (ål'-frĕd ûs'-tĕ) — Swedish journalist, author of a biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

van Kleffens, Dr. E. M. (vän klĕf'-ĕns)—Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Batavia (Eng. bd-tā'-vi-d; Dutch bä-tä'-vi-ä) — City of Java, Netherlands East Indies.

Macassar (mȧ - kās' - ĕr)—Strait between Borneo and Celebes in the East Indies.

Sabang (sä'-bäng)—Port on an island off north Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Touch of Home

Baltimore, Maryland

When a local resident first saw the four boys in khaki, they were watching the archery shooting in an amusement park. Perhaps because her own boy was in a far distant camp, she thought she detected loneliness in their attitudes. Getting into conversation with them, she found they were on leave from a local camp, and they hailed from Wisconsin, Alabama, and Ohio. She asked them if they would like to go home with her to dinner, and they accepted with alacrity!

After dinner, which the boys enjoyed to the utmost, their host drove them around the beautiful outlying districts of Baltimore, then home again for supper. Their hostess explained that she did not have beds enough to accommodate all of them, but if they did not mind sleeping on mattresses on the floor, they would be welcome to spend the night and have breakfast in the morning. The boys decided that the largest boy (the one who reminded the hostess of her own stockily-built lad) should have the bed, and the other three took the mattresses on the floor.

At breakfast their host said he would drive the boys to the churches they were accustomed to attend. Three of them were driven to different churches, and the fourth decided he would go with his hostess to her church.

Four contented, well-fed boys were put on the bus that took them back to camp. The hostess later had letters from all of the boys, expressing their appreciation for the kind hospitality they had received, and one boy added, "And I appreciate your reminding me of my churchly duties, too!"

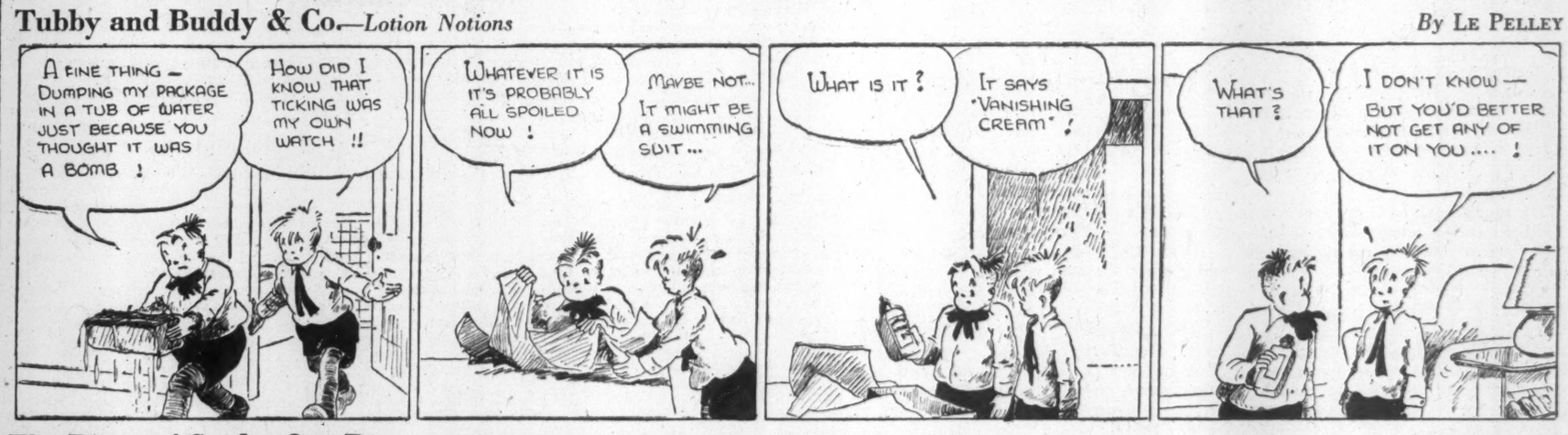
Brevities

Indianapolis News: Most customers are cheerful about the bundles for home movement.

Detroit News: Ours was a home town in which a fellow holding a few mortgages and $35,000 was known by courtesy as a millionaire.

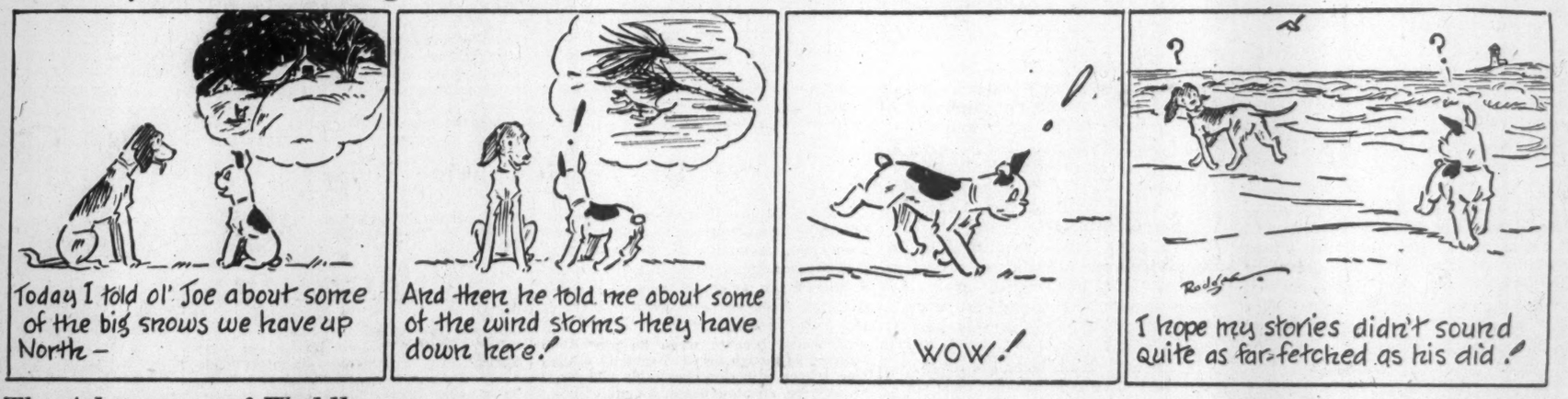
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lotion Notions*

By LE PELLEY


A FINE THING — DUMPING MY PACKAGE IN A TUB OF WATER JUST BECAUSE YOU THOUGHT IT WAS A BOMB !
HOW DID I KNOW THAT TICKING WAS MY OWN WATCH !!
WHATEVER IT IS IT'S PROBABLY ALL SPOILED NOW !
MAYBE NOT... IT MIGHT BE A SWIMMING SUIT...
WHAT IS IT ?
IT SAYS "VANISHING CREAM" !
WHAT'S THAT ?
I DON'T KNOW — BUT YOU'D BETTER NOT GET ANY OF IT ON YOU.... !

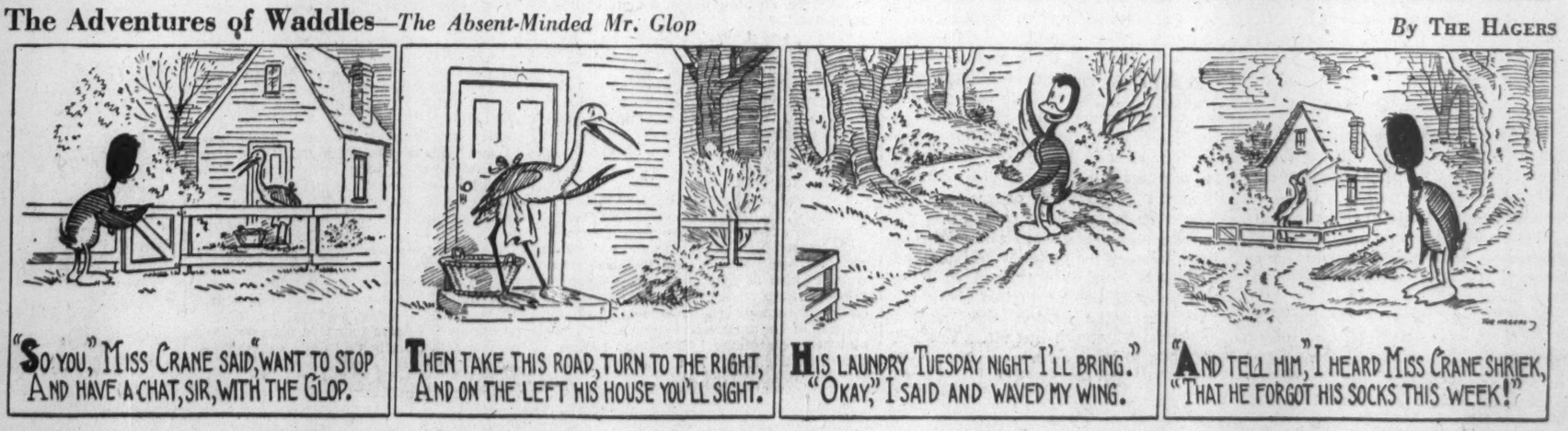
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Well, Maybe Both of Us Stretched a Point Now and Then!*

By RODGERS


Today I told ol' Joe about some of the big snows we have up North —
And then he told me about some of the wind storms they have down here!
WOW!
I hope my stories didn't sound quite as far-fetched as his did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Absent-Minded Mr. Glop*

By THE HAGERS


"SO YOU," MISS CRANE SAID, "WANT TO STOP AND HAVE A CHAT, SIR, WITH THE GLOP.
THEN TAKE THIS ROAD, TURN TO THE RIGHT, AND ON THE LEFT HIS HOUSE YOU'LL SIGHT.
HIS LAUNDRY TUESDAY NIGHT I'LL BRING." "OKAY," I SAID AND WAVED MY WING.
"AND TELL HIM," I HEARD MISS CRANE SHRIEK, "THAT HE FORGOT HIS SOCKS THIS WEEK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Time

If there were somnolent Americans whose daily round had not been touched by war—and apparently there were some who remained unaffected by sugar or tire rationing—they must now have discovered that the times, or the clocks at least, are out of joint. Getting up in the dark, muttering, "This *is* wartime," may be the closest many of us have yet come to sharing the struggle with those men in lifeboats or in the fox-holes of Bataan.

But many must have found America's daylight saving symbolic in more than name. Taking this dark time at the beginning of the day—and of the war—is it not to increase the light later? This effort to gain an hour, how representative it is of the United Nations' striving for time in which to produce and transport the weapons to outmatch the Axis. And does not the name war time carry with it the hope for time of peace?

Indeed when Congress passed the bill providing for the change, it provided also for moving the clocks again when peace comes. Would it not be a good thing for all of us to plan a bit for that time? Peacetime cannot be just a setting back of the clock to our old slothful, shortsighted and selfish nationalism. Can we not resolve and plan now to retain some of the sense of sacrifice and brotherhood, some of the new light wartime has forced us to gain?

The Job of Civilian Defense

For some time even commentators friendly to the Administration have deprecated the slipshod way in which civilian defense has been organized in the United States. At the outset it was partly under the direction of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who had also the little job of running the Nation's biggest city, and of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose influence is rendered somewhat ambiguous by her position as the wife of the President.

Like the average citizen who wants to know what to do, the Office of Civilian Defense has largely been groping amid a lot of apparently unrelated details — air-raid protection, rationing, morale building, and so forth. But at least the OCD should grope somewhat ahead of the citizen it undertakes to lead.

Congressional criticism of this amorphous setup may serve some useful purpose. Yet there are a few things to be looked out for in congressional criticism. Some of the attacks of the last few days in the House of Representatives have exhibited a great deal of merely partisan rancor. Unfortunately, the apparent favoritism in appointment of Miss Mayris Chaney, a personal friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, to a well-paid position, has opened a door for such criticism.

The objections, however, to appointment of the film actor Melvyn Douglas to a post in the OCD appear to grow partly out of his background of adherence to the New Deal. Mr. Douglas is to arrange a clearing house for the hundreds of requests for movie stars and other entertainers in defense activities. There has much confusion as to his salary, but it develops that Mr. Douglas will serve on the Government's "without compensation" basis, which means $10 a day and expenses.

A considerable step toward bringing order out of the OCD chaos was taken when President Roosevelt designated James M. Landis, former dean of Harvard University Law School and regional director of civilian defense for New England, to be national executive director of the OCD. Mayor La Guardia since has indicated his intention of returning to devote his attentions entirely to the governing of New York City. Mrs. Roosevelt, with her many interests and activities which have won for her a distinctive place in the American scene, would do well to relinquish official connection with this branch of the Government and permit it to be organized under the single command of Mr. Landis.

Civilian defense is an important, serious business and it requires an almost military type of efficiency in administration.

Advisers, Beware!

Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, talked himself out on a slippery limb the other day while warning club women to watch wartime waste in the kitchen.

"It is quite possible," he observed, "that every housewife will have to keep a can or jar in her kitchen to pour fat drippings into."

Then the fat was in the fire! The women smiled, looked at each other, whispered—and snickered. Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who was presiding, whispered to the disconcerted speaker that American women had been saving fat since great grandmother's day.

Wonder what Adviser Ezekiel thought was in that cracked tea cup or the old jelly jar on the back of the kitchen range, or in the baking-powder can on the table near by? Didn't he ever venture into the kitchen when the family left on vacation to fry himself a pair of eggs or hashbrown those cold potatoes the cook left in the ice box? Any housewife could tell him that the mixture of butter, bacon, pork chop, sausage, chicken and roast drippings has a composite flavor to lend a dash of ambrosia to many a dish.

Never mind, Mr. Ezekiel! Of course the women will say when they get home: "Didn't that sound just like a man!" You got out of your fix very neatly—and soundly—when you said that "maybe it will have to be a bigger jar." But for a male economic adviser perhaps economic advising is easier, and safer, outside the kitchen.

Taking Up the Slacks

The wearing of slacks by women may or may not have come to stay, but obviously the divided garments are being worn in considerable numbers by women in war work, by high-school girls, by vacationists, and by housewives who find them comfortable and convenient.

The propriety of this garb has become an issue in certain American communities. Challenged to get 200 signatures favoring permission to wear slacks to classes, girls of Flushing, New York, High School came back with 500. Many young ladies, training as air-raid wardens or in other defense activities which involve a bit of climbing around, have come to the conclusion that slacks are more practical than skirts.

As for the esthetics of the situation, let him who values not his head venture an opinion. It is averred that competent design and tailoring can even make slacks attractive. The probabilities are that women, sensibly, will wear the kind of clothes best suited to their tasks. This should be their privilege. Yet it is not likely that slacks will entirely replace skirts. Good taste is partly a matter of custom. Moreover, the feminine instinct for adornment, exemplified on occasion in swishing taffeta, does not easily become a casualty of war.

Leave Them on the Farm

From two sections of the United States, if not more, come protests that draft boards are taking too many young men off the farms. This is no joke; it is a serious matter. Production of food is a war essential, just the same as production of armaments.

Draft boards are not recruiting agencies; their function is to bring about selective service. Selective service means the placing of each young man, so far as possible, where he can be most effective. In this era when production of food, clothing, and munitions takes an estimated sixteen persons at work behind the lines for every soldier in the field, it is not always wise application of manpower to assume that every able-bodied, unmarried young rustic belongs in the Army.

Actually, intelligent farm labor is to a considerable degree skilled labor. Already, large numbers of farm workers have been drawn away into cities with defense industries. The Northwest Farm News, of Bellingham, Washington, asserts that the highly considerate policy voiced by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service, toward farm labor requirements is being widely and flagrantly disregarded by local draft boards. This charge is made also by the prominent writer, Louis Bromfield, who operates a farm in Ohio and is on the local draft board.

Mr. Bromfield declares the drain on farm labor is becoming "not only serious but devastating" to the efforts of farmers, at the request of the Government, to increase their production of food. He reminds the draft officials that England has had to take soldiers out of the Army and send them back to the land. He might add that some soldiers already have been sent back from American Army service to positions in aircraft or other factories where they might be more useful.

The Northwest Farm News well says that, "Sheer good policy would demand that men and boys trained in farm work should be left to that work for just the same reason that skilled workers in defense industries are not the first to be drawn."

Security

"And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."—II Kings 6:17.

Still, as of old, the invocation stands:
Open our eyes, O Lord, that we may see
Beyond the tyrant host, throughout the lands,
Love's universal law of liberty.

This very hour Truth's chariots of fire
And horses radiant with supernal life
Are formed around the weary ones who tire
Of error's legion woes and legion strife.

So let us dwell, as once Elisha dwelt,
Calm on the ageless heights of purity.
So may we feel, as he who served him felt,
The sweet assurance of security.

—*James Monteith Erskine in The Christian Science Journal. January, 1942.*

Our Readers Say—

"Winning the Peace" and the Russian Victories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article on "Winning the Peace," your correspondent seems to me to report a discussion which takes a somewhat unrealistic attitude. All of the participants in the discussion seem to take for granted that the war will be won by the United States and Great Britain alone.

Is it not more than probable, as things stand, that if anyone wins the war on the continent of Europe it will be Soviet Russia?

As Vera Micheles Dean pointed out at a Foreign Policy Association luncheon not long ago, if Russia is victorious on the continent of Europe—and she is the only Allied Power with an army there now—she will no doubt offer to Germany and to the conquered nations an opportunity to form their own Soviets, and join the Socialist Soviet Union.

That might be a solution to the problem of constant warfare among the free nations which, in a thousand years of working out their "freedoms," have not learned to live together in any way except that of constant and recurring war.

Whether England and the United States like this solution of affairs will not matter, provided that their armies are not on the continent of Europe and the armies of Soviet Russia are on the continent and are victorious.

In all the talk about "winning the peace" after this war there is one aspect in which the totalitarian governments show a greater sense of realism than the democracies: They recognize that under a system of freedom, the nations of Europe have failed to work out any successful system of living together, and that therefore the time has come when they have got to be compelled. The question is, whether they shall be compelled by thugs and ruffians, or by some power which will allow them a measure of self-government and liberty to settle their private, internal affairs as they see fit.

The question to be seriously considered today is: Do the nations of Europe seriously deserve unrestrained liberty to go on with their system of making continual and repeated war? One rather suspects that Stalin agrees with Hitler that they do not, and one wonders whether the various idealisms portrayed by your correspondent's American, Englishman, Belgian, will, in the end, have much to say?

MARY LEE

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A Plea for Patience

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to read about Russia in recent issues of the Monitor.

It is a pity that Russia is still judged in many quarters by western European and American standards—she has an enormous amount of leeway to make up. One wonders what might have happened to us by now if Stalin had not been in charge of Russia's destinies for so many pre-war years, and so able to prepare her for the onslaught. Supposing it had been Trotsky and his pro-Germans? Doubtless what has been accomplished was done at top speed and ruthlessly. Events have shown there was no time to spare.

One notes that even many old régime Russians are changing their attitude to the Soviet Government and its leader. Surely we might either do likewise or, at least, keep silence for the duration. By that time history may have unfolded still further, and Russia may have evolved still more. Let us be fair and have a little patience.

London — LADY DONEGALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Race Against Time

The Bookshelf

Is This Gloom Objective?

The thesis that Western civilization has entered a cycle of decline is not new. Ever since politics and economics overflowed the well-dug channels of Manchester liberalism and laissez-faire have various writers predicted a deluge. Their dean was the German mathematician and philosopher Oswald Spengler, whose "Decline of the West" first appeared in 1914.

Many a reader is going to conclude that this gloomy company has gained a recruit in William Henry Chamberlin, who in THE WORLD'S IRON AGE (New York: Macmillan. $3) appears intent on proving that democratic civilization is doomed. In true Spenglerian fashion, he constantly invokes the inscrutable authority of "destiny." For example: "Over this tremendous collapse, as over all comparable historical phenomena, broods a strong element of fatalistic inevitability."

Mr. Chamberlin is convinced that any attempt to resist the "inevitable" is "foredoomed to frustration" (p. 75). After expressing his admiration for the heroism of embattled Britain he rhetorically asks whether England "does not stand to lose more from a prolonged war than almost any other country," and answers in the affirmative. He accordingly urges England to take Hitler's offer of a negotiated compromise peace.

* * *

Not that Mr. Chamberlin holds any brief for Hitler. But he thinks the only time resistance to the Nazis might have succeeded was in 1936, when they remilitarized the Rhine zone. But once this opportunity was missed, he argues, the answer was to canalize Hitler's expansion eastward at the expense of Russia. He says:

"The Pact of Munich seemed to indicate that this policy had been adopted. But there was not sufficient clear-headed realism in London and in Paris to adhere to it. The crowning blunder was the British guaranty to Poland in March, 1939."

He believes the whole world mess or "infernal cycle" started with what he captions "the Russian revolt against civilization." This revolt was primarily "Asiatic," a derogatory adjective which recurs throughout the book whenever Mr. Chamberlin mentions Russia: "Asiatic backwardness," "Asiatic cruelty," or simply "Asiatic tradition." He sums up: "As a force of sheer destruction Russian communism, that hybrid product of doctrinaire European revolutionism and the Asiatic elements in Russian society, has few rivals in history."

And the picture as he paints it is indeed purely destructive. He repeats all the accusations leveled against Russia for two decades, regardless of how false some of them have proved in the light of events, such as the weakness and inefficiency of the "much purged Red Army." "Soviet military tactics in the war with Finland displayed the same lack of imaginative originality as Soviet industrial methods."

Few of the Soviet Union's severest critics have gone the length of denying all good or any glimmer of achievement to Russia. While condemning Bolshevik methods, they cannot but note the Russians' aspiration to raise their country to civilization, their heroic, pathetic eagerness to learn from the West and from America—the creative as well as the destructive impulses unleashed by the revolution.

Russian Bolshevism, the chief villain, provided the seeds for "middle-class bolshevism," as Mr. Chamberlin calls fascism and Naziism. He refuses to admit any generic distinction and uses his terms interchangeably, sometimes referring to Russian communism as "a kind of national socialism."

* * *

As in the case of various other outspoken isolationists, striking parallels may be traced between many of Mr. Chamberlin's arguments and those set forth by the Nazis and their conscious and unconscious apologists and fellow-travelers.

Mr. Chamberlin's central thesis, the doom of liberalism and its replacement by the iron age, previously borrowed from Spengler by Hitler, has provided Naziism with one of its original philosophic cornerstones.

There is the recurrent view of France in particular as a senile nation that had outlived its virility and that wanted only "to be let alone, to cultivate its garden, like an old man after an active life" (p. 5). Which thoroughly coincides with the Fascist and Nazi propaganda about France.

In a warring, changing world, the first requisite for assuring the ultimate triumph of democratic Christian principles over the dark forces of the "iron age" is to strengthen men's confidence in the indestructibility of right and truth. Fear and defeatism are democracy's worst enemies and Hitler's best allies. It is therefore regrettable that Mr. Chamberlin who, as an individualist, has a deep antipathy toward totalitarianism, should give it so much comfort with this book. Objective facing of unpleasant facts is useful. But is this gloom objective? E. S.

The Wide Horizon

They Stretch Out Upward

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

This is Negro History Week. For many of us, an observance so designated suggests only sketchily what is comprised in the less than a century of emancipation which the American Negro has enjoyed. What of the Negro's history before 1863? Was his only a record slavedom following a barbarian existence, with nothing in it to serve as antecedent to liberty?

There is substantiation as well as qualification to be made for the claim put forth by Carter G. Woodson, director of the scholarly Journal of Negro History, that the Negro "has led the world in development of music by stringed instruments, in the advancement of fine arts, in the domestication of animals, and in the discovery of iron." Authentic history tells us that the primitive African had considerable skill in iron smelting and working, in carving and in weaving, in agriculture, cattle raising, and cotton-growing.

These facts deserve attention, since it is desirable for us to know that civilization is not the instinct of the white man solely. But the Negro's place in history is better indicated, perhaps, by his present than by his past. His current history is written in proof that by disposition and equipment the Negro is capable of a true Americanism.

* * *

Whatever the length of Negro history, its most touching incident is the avidity for learning which characterized the emancipated slave in America. All American Negroes were not slaves when the Civil War began. In the United States alone, 488,070 were free. Much as might be said of the Negro's part in affairs beyond America—as of the Negro republic of Liberia founded in Africa in 1822—a significant estimate of his place in history is deduced from certain statistics relative to his life in the New World. In 1850, for instance, Louisiana's black population included one architect, six physicians, four engineers, and twenty teachers in schools and in music.

If neither circumstance nor design allowed the mass of liberated American Negroes, whom a poet has called "simple children of the sun and soil," much satisfaction for their thirst to learn, they nevertheless "stretched out upward, seeking the divine," in the words of James Weldon Johnson. And after Emancipation, as Booker T. Washington once said, a whole race tried to go to school. A white Southern educator whose career began during the Reconstruction told me this story:

"After the Civil War," he said, "a little Negro woman had seventy-five children in a school to teach, but she had nothing to teach with—no books, pencils, paper. She used to get old newspapers in the town as she walked to school. She'd tear them up, give the children scraps, and then write a letter A on the blackboard and have them, with sticks, punch out all the A's they found in their papers. So she taught them the alphabet, and then she took them out and taught them to write in the dust. Someone wrote the Boston Transcript about it and they sent her copies of Webster's Speller."

* * *

This urgency toward learning was the twin of an urgency toward freedom that may have been a decisive factor in the Civil War. Lincoln said: "Without the military help of black freedmen, the war against the South could not have been won."

Time shows that it was won, not against the South, but for the South and the Nation as a whole. Yet the deeper implications of the Civil War are still being learned, and World War Two is underlining one of them: That human slavery is destined to disappear, not just because it is economically unsound, but mainly because even the bondman was made for freedom.

Some Negro leaders acknowledge that their people in America are still close to racial primitives. But a race does not have to be primitive forever, and in eighty years of American freedom the Negro has done well in writing his part of the preface to that volume which civilization will unfold as American ideals are preserved and made more workable.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

A People's Contest

This is essentially a people's contest. . . . It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from the shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuits for all, to afford an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a message to Congress.

Are More People Praying Today?

It would be surprising in these days laden with grief and danger if men did not pray more than ordinarily. In different times prayer takes different forms. If there is less of the formal saying of grace at meals, it does not mean of necessity that there is less giving of thanks. One pious man well remembered because when he prayed he sounded as though he were actually talking face to face with God once said: "Prayer is an attitude, an atmosphere, a state of mind and heart."

"There are times," said Victor Hugo, "when the soul is on its knees whatever may be the attitude of the body."

We do not know in how many homes today the family actually gets down on its knees to speak to God in daily worship. In other days a chapter of the Bible was usually read before prayer, in which the head of the house led. Sometimes everybody in the circle offered some petition.

There are doubters who hold, to their own misfortune, that prayer does not change anything; but anyone who rises from a hearthstone communion of this kind knows that the participants are not quite the same afterward. A kind of peace has settled down on the room for a moment. The setting for such circles is usually rural, partaking of the majesty of the unfettered outdoors; the spirit always is. Simplicity has, for the time, replaced artificiality. You will often find these family prayers out in the country. Student pastors, who have traveled out from the seminary to practice-preach, are familiar with—and awed by—them. To bow under such circumstances is to make real the most abstruse theological studies and to refuel faith. . . .

It will be recalled that Lincoln, on that rainy afternoon before he started from Springfield to Washington, said to his neighbors: "Without the assistance of that Divine Being who attends me I cannot succeed; with that assistance I cannot fail." There is a moving simplicity in the words that followed: "Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well." He then bade his neighbors farewell. . . .

So it was with all the great emergencies he met with in the White House. "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nobody else to go to. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day."

We can assume that there is some praying going on in Washington today. Some of those prayers are unspoken. Some of them do not wait for the going-to-bed time for saying. They are said at desks, perhaps. But there is no reason to believe that God does not hear prayers said from behind desks.—*New York Times.*

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